THE EXAMINER:

Pablished Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but one to the Post Office. TERMS. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. IN ADVANCE. SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR.

Substance of a Speech delivered by Wim. M. O. mith, to the People of Bourbon County on the subject of Emancipation at the Court House in Parls on Jane, County Court day, 1849. FILLOW-CITIZENS OF BOURBON:

ers Linaer.

toraddressine you on me subject of emancipala the first place, the emencipation party of Kenis the first place, the emoncipation party of Kenticky, has organized for the purpose of presenting, and doing all that they can by fair and honorable means to carry out their views, and I have been reginsted by the Central Committee of that pany, to show to the people of Bourbon, Nicholas and Harnson, the views which we entertain, and the argume is by which they are supported. I am rad o have this opportunity to present to sach a large and respectable number of our fellow-outliess of Bourbon this subject, and hope before A gast to be permitted to do the same to the people of the other two counties. They have agreed the frequences of the other two counties. They have agreed the frequences of the other two counties. They have agreed the frequences of the other two counties. They have agreed the frequence of the purpose of the other two counties. They have agreed will of a majority. We find this prioxically pleaded with the Declaration of independence in reference to these green natural rights, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ands, it is the right of the people of the same to alter or abolish it." Now who are the people, but o majority? and yet in this Republic, on this stand, in reference to these green natural rights, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ands, it is the right of the people of these ands, it is the right of the people of these ands, it is the right of the people of the original rights, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ands, it is the right of the people of the agree of the same to the people of the same to the peopl me proper of the right of a majority to rule, depecate a. foreign in terference by citizens of the majority had not acted right, but had we any the Sistes, and as they think the people of this Sistes, and as they think the people of this Sistes, and as they think the people of this Sistes, and as they think the people of this Sistes, and as they think the people of this Sistes, and as they think the people of this Sistes, and as they think the people of this Sistes, and as they think the people of this Sistes, and as they think the people of this sistes, and as they think the people of this sistes, and as they think the people of this sistes, and as they think the people of this sistes, and as they think the people of this sistes, and as they the sistes of the majority had not acted right, but had we any few that the sistes, and as they think the people of this the sistes, and as they think the people of this the sistes, and as they time would permit the majority had not acted right, but had we any few that the sistes, and as they time would permit the majority had not acted right, but had we any few that the sistes, and as they time would permit the majority had not acted right, but had we any few there's is a curse to us, a curse ted to here, that the abolitionists justify the stealare a bester apology than either of these. I am e ing of sleves. They eay "it is your duty to govern estatoriscy. Listen to Gov. McDuffie in e meaate and I ove old Bourbon, and upon any quesor feeting her interest, I claim the right as a there has to be some tribunal to settle the quesmeeting, na free country to express fairly and emongstyou for 32 years. I hope never to leave Real cky, my family are all here, my children

hese of od Bourbon will cover my bones as it hes the remains of so many of my family. Let us then approach this aubject in a spirit of camiess, firmeess, and moderation. It is importe happinese and welfare, not only of yourselves, of: regenerations, it effects the political power, a ory, and progress of your State, and the esting has to be settled, not by denunciations,

a consertion with this question, and I commend

nce of slavery, is sometimes derived from their do not interfere with vested rights. theged intellectual inferiority to the white roces: drances in civilization, knowledge and wisdom

If, indeed, we possess this intellectual auperlcontations and duties which it imposes; and these soud require us not to subjugate or deal unjustly

miled by the law of nature. Let us turn to ansource. is it instifted by the law of God! at sere I must confess I em not so familiar with figures is bould be, but I remember enough of now that slavery is not justified by the Bible, and Profession and that if I could be convinced that t Bible asnetioned elavery I would be an Infidel. milithat the Bibla recogniace the existence of attitution just as our Savior recognised the Thents, I believe.) and commanded his deciples pay tribute to him, but because Oficial took the and justifying 11, which, 1 fear, our friends

any such slander,"-is about the best answer thet

Statesty, there and testing i griffed by Some may conceive ", at I owe you an apology fication, and in Kentucky it is justified by that law. In a Republic, the source of power is the expressed will of a majority. We find this priorido the same on this but they must rule right. That is true, but who is ers who wished to free our country of this curse. emancipation friends of to decida between them. Four years ago, Mr. o organized, and as they l'olk was mode, l'resident. We Whigs thought right, your lewe as to the black population ore suge to the Leg alature of South Caroline; he went anjust, we will therefore disregard them." Well, so far as to say "the institution of domestic sleve- the institution, it is that noble body. But it

of the free people.
I argue that as slavery is not justified by the law I argue that as slavery is not justified by the law that there must be "hewers of wood and drewers subject. The but he must be "a burning and shintere, or the law of God, and only by the law of water," but I would respectfully eak if it for ning light." A preacher in Ohio wishing to move hereties notof year," and every time of my heart of men, that the same power that midd negroes lows as a matter of course that the hewers of wood to Kentneky some time slice, whose a book to be disgraced? I have amongst you, I hope to die amongst you, and sentence them to their natural rights. I am speak heard a good deal said about menial services. I were unkind enough to say that expecting to full mave heard it eald, "If we don't have black neat home he wished to make unto himself "friendwhile I contend for thet, I admit a sense of justice gross we will have white ones." That all amounts of the mammon of unrighteousness." So it was ought to govern us in the matter, and so far as men to this: thet those who urge these nort of argu- he could not stay in Onio and come to une of the have acquired property under the present Consti- ments consider labor as disnonotable. It is said to richest slave counties in Kentucky; but even al-

inwhich toe many on both sides indulge, but by more to a body of men the power to deal in Bills of specially reason. Deprecating any other mode of meeting the quasilon than the latter, I invite 20 years the people have no right to interfere the power it. That is a vested right. The major-late it is country menial, except the fact in this deservice in this country menial, except the fact that it has been performed by menials. Suppose it is always it is a supposed in the people have no right to interfere the power it. That is a vested right. The major-late it is country menial, except the fact that it has been performed by menials. Suppose it had been performed by menials. Suppose it had been performed by menials. Suppose it had been performed by menials arvices will have to be performed as white people are and discount notes for 20 years, during the quasilont than the latter, I invite a book to prove that becomes of the North (Massachusetts) which men es this preacher; Mr. Fisher, or Dr. Priest wrote a book to prove that become different in this country menial, except the fact in this country menial, except the fact in this country menial as when meant in Hebrew black, and the current was denounced against this descendants here had been performed by known that the territorial first place. If it is true that we have a right to emstavail black men. In the first place. If it is true that we have a right to ensure the different forms of the North (Massachusetts) when the men as this preacher; Mr. Fisher, or Dr. Priest wrote a book to prove that because the discount of the North (Massachusetts) when the prove the prove that the service in this country was a right to ensure the provention of the North (Massachusetts) when the proven on, the great exponent of Democratic principles, and treatment of the law of nature. Mr. Jeffer on, the great exponent of Democratic principles, and treatment of the unit part n existence? Can a negro, to he born some denoted the Liw of instance on this subject. In the Dec tration of independence, that inatrument the Dec tration of independence, that in the next place, in the Dec tration of independence, that in the next place, in the Dec tration of independence, that in the Dec tration of independence, that in the next place, in the Dec tration of independence, that in the next place, in the Dec tration of independence, that in the next place, in the Dec tration of independence, that in the Northern Bank any journel white legroes, "while legroes," we all have either made out white legroes, "while legroes," while legroes, "while legro tare a men are born free and equal." There and claim this produce of money come years hence. may be exceptions to this rule—self preservation After their present charter expires on a vested we all know is ne first law of nature. If a na- right, and any to the people of Kentucky, we deken, they are treated as prisoners, their natural And yet the only charter for slavery is the will of herly is an ged on the principle of self-de- a majority. So long as the present generation of fente. If a man violates the rights of his fellow- slaves last, you may claim property in them, that man, e man, 'y way of punlahment, have his is a ves'ed right, because our laws have made it Deny of his fe taken from him. So well is this so, and the majority have no power to take them understood, that amongst the savage Indiana, from you. But, if under a future law, organic or when one violates the natural rights of another, otherwise, the majority of the people say that futhey claim the natural right to punish the offend-ture negroes shalt not be slaves, I would like to the slaves, nowever, contend that we have e nat-know who can question their right to do so. But ore tght to envise the African race on the ground here I am met with an objection, urged by an honerrity of race and the diference in color. I ored friend, who is befure you as a condidate for tare sureacy shown from Mr. Jefferson, what are your auffrages. Have I not, asya he most boldly man's rights by taker. I will now give non an the same right to the increase of my negro weathin argument from the greenest stateman of the age, that I have to the increase of my mare or my cow. or the proceeds of my land? I answer, unhesitaatomy Warg friends. Mr. Clay in a recent let tingly, no. The charter to your land, your cow nr "A lew general observations will suffice my gave to man (and not the white man exclusively)

present purpose, w. hout-entering on the whole dominion over the earth, the fish of the ara, the every aspect of it. I am aware that there are re- have a right to make property of them by G.d's ejecte le perso a who believe that elevery is a law. But negroes, human beings, you have no Lesery, that the metitation ought to exist in ev- light to make slaves of, except under men's law. ery Be .. Organized society, and that it is even So there is one difference as broad, as deep and as avorable to the preservation of liberty. Happi- wide as the difference between God and man. , the number who entertain these extravagent Another difference-land, horses and cows are opinions is not very great, and the time would be property in the nature of things. So much is this assessly occupied in an elaborate refutation to the case, if you find land, horses or cows without melessly occapied in an elaborate refutation to the case, If you find land, horses or cown without the case, If you find land, horses or cown without any owner or claimant, you may take possession the case, If you find land, horses or cown without any owner or claimant, you may take possession of them and they are yours. But if negroes are in the sort of talk han no terrors for ms. I have the control of the mand they are yours. But if negroes are in the sort of talk han no terrors for ms. I have the control of the mand they are yours. But if negroes are in the sort of talk han no terrors for ms. I have the were less than those of Northern. But Institutions the case, If you find land, horses or cown with the nearly with the North, and that out the grant of the case, If you find land, horses or cown with the North, and that out the find and the control of the case, If you find land, horses or cown with the North, and that out the sort of their sons and daughters belonging to the Southern Institutions the case, If you find land, horses or cown with the North, and that out the sons and daughters belonging to the Southern Institutions the case, If you find land, horses or cown without the case, If you find land, horses or cown with the North, and that out the star of their sons and daughters belonging to the Southern Institutions the case, If you find land, horses or cown with the North, and that out the star of their sons and daughters belonging to the Southern Institutions the case, If you find land, horses or cown with the North, and the tree in favor of their sons and daughters belonging to the Southern Institutions the case, If you find land, horses or cown with the North, and the tree in favor of their sons and the case, If you find land, horses or cown with the North, and that out the case, If you find land, horses or cown with the North, and the tree in favor of their sons and the country. It is near the star of the case, If you find land, horses or cown with the North, and the country. It is near the star o that one portion of the white race chould be reduced to bondage to serve enother portion of the white race chould be reduced to bondage to serve enother portion of the same category of horses and cown, then are there diversified negroes in this community with out on the chimical serve enother portion of the same category of horses and cown, then are there diversified negroes in this community with out on the chimical serve enother portion of the same category of horses and cown, then are there diversified negroes in this community with out only stored to be into an above at mechanic, aye, an honsest there diversified negroes in the community with out of the same category of horses and cown, then are there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same category of horses and cown, then are there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in this community with out of the same there diversified negroes in the same advocate of Slavery, an honset there diversified negroes in this community with the same advocate of Slavery, an honset in the terminal count of the same there diversified negroes in the same advocate of Slavery and honset in the terminal count of the same and training and the there diversified negroes in the same advocate of Slavery and honset in t the blessings which that state is said to dif-At argument, in support of reducing the African State morally, socially or politically; provided they

lahell now, with your permission, undertake to That alavery iato the people of Kentucky a morwould rose entirely too much. It would prove al, social, and political evil, and should not be set any white nation, which had made greater perpetuated.

the snother white nation, would have a right to indicate the latter to a state of bondage. Ney furbanch of the question, because it is known to be stated a state of bondage upon all that I have never been "taken up" for my the ectual superiority be true, and be applications and to nations, what is to prevent its will hear "Moses and the prophets." I propose bengapplied to individuals? And then the wis- to read from the writings of Alexander Campbell at man in the world would have a right to make A great many say we have deprecated foreign interference, and we have no right to read what Mr. The hold of the state of the st trom those who ere showing about Dr. Priest's book and Ellwood Fisher's pemphlet. Neither of book and Ellwood Fisher's pemphlet. Neither of books and the books and the books and the books are pemphlet. Neither of books and the books are pemphlet. and if it is wrong for us to call in foreign eld, is ! the bat to instruct, to improve and to enlighten not equally so in them? But I view the matter in

different light. Mr. Compbell is a citizen of a personal and religious friends in Kentucky—Mr. Campbell is common property to all the world—Mr. Campbell has made his track as an original thinker—he is a man of great powers of mind, and sithough I am one of those who have "inherited orthodoxy," and dont believe in his particular orthodoxy," and dont believe in his particular now, under the influence of alswery, waste fields, "That is to say, commerce has acthing to do with

In a tract addressed to the people of Kentucky. he says, in relation to this question of the moral

influences of alavery: "What is the duty of a chilimiten citiasen of Kennicky, on the treasent occasion, is the ottestion of to bilosoom like a roce."

He goes on to say:

"But, In a moral, or rather in an evangelical point of view, "la it desirable that it should be re
of all, she wields drable the political power than

the state of the s

"Such a change would open his eyes more than state in the Christian and the Christia

maneipstion of slaves. But, aleal mester some talk about glorious old Kentucky will pass off as imes, as well as slaves, hug the chains that en- idle words, bragadocis and stuff.

about justifying alayery from the Bible or in any other way, but at last there is something away found in our hearts which tellaus it is wrong." Now, look at the number of men wha, when they are on their reath bed—when they expect shortly o meet their Maker face to face, set their slaves ree. I have known divers large sleve-holders, men who had been vehement in their denuncia tions of abotitionata, emancipationists and all othand they would emancipate their slaves and leare of men the Quakers, to free themselves of this them here amongst us, where they can have but curse. If my time would permit I should like to and they would emancipate their slaves and leave

It tends to degrade labor and creats a sort of on, and that tilbunal la, in a Republic, a majority and the other sppendages of an hereditary system have acquired property under the preacht Constitution in good faith, those rights ought not to be interfered with. But while I make this concession, I dont understand all this fuss that is made about "vested rights."

What is a vested right? If a majority of the people secting through their Representatives should give to a body of men the power to deal in Bills of the men as how and the preaches. The mental sarvices will have to be performed to the preaches. The mental sarvices will have to be performed. It is said to be had sent on chead, this around that the whole tumen family should make their courier, the people soon concluded he was "out living "by the aweet of the brow." I think so fair dependence in the preaches had an even all ter this said to be had sent on chead, this around that the whole tumen family should make their living by the aweet of the brow." I think so fair from heing a currier, the people soon concluded he was "out living by the aweet of the brow." I think so fair from heing a currier, the people soon concluded he was "out living by the aweet of the brow." I think so fair from heing a currier, the people soon concluded he was "out living by the aweet of the brow." I think so fair from heing a currier, the people soon concluded he was "out living by the aweet of the brow." I think so fair from heing a currier, the people soon concluded he was "out living by the aweet of the brow." I think so fair flow he had sent on chead, this around that the whole tumen is made about "terthis sairo he had sent on chead, this around that the whole tumen is always of the right. The people soon concluded he was "out living by the aweet of the brow." I think so fair flow he had sent on chead, this around that the whole tumen is always of the right. The people soon concluded he was "out living by the aweet of the brow." I think so fair flow he had sent on chead, this around that the whole tumen is always of the right. The people soon concluded he was "out living by the course, the right had been concluded he kinds of labor? All labor, as I contend, la honoia- slave all people name d Black then I know a large gro once a weak; he preaches, gets paid for it, and ville Journel, has long ago informed these gentlewho alia in his office and writes his declarations, hills, pleas or enswers, he, I suppose, is a white negro-he maken his living by the "sweat of his my political enrinies than to have enough of these

hrow." But there, in vulgar rariance, "the poi onglit not to cell the kettle block." Is not the carpenter or blacksmith just as much entitled to "It would be difficult to condense in the same respect, if he han the sense and behaves himsell space a greater number of she hoods and mistaken hy alanes. Now, a great many of our large alave- progress of liberal reform every where." holders are having their black alave corpenters, and and black slave blacksmiths. Remember, every voluntarily withdrew when the Society divided negro mechanic dr. ven out a white one, and when some years ago-and on that accourt alone. it becomes general to have negro slave carpenters and blacksmiths, wilt it so the considered equality a menial employment to be engaged in these as in blacking boots or currying horses? White negroral This appeal has been made time and again by the pro-slavery men of Kentnecky, and men have relation. This is a country of changes: the mun this document? Well, if is good to prove that who is on the top of the wheel of fortune to-day, alayery is a hierard it is good to prove that n Namay be at the bottom to-morrow. How important tional Bank and a high protective Tariff are wrongs. for the year ending April 1, 1845, to any nothing that his children should know how to labor, for But Mr. Fisher is not only a had politician but a of her forest, mining, and immens, commercial that it the elternative—labor or ateal, or beg, one in the other. Then I object to slavery, because vitle Courier has been kind enough to "abow him its lendency is to degrade labor, which is honor-up" in figures, and I will read enough from h m to stile, and which is a great blessing to mankind; show you some of the absurdities and errors of Mr. and it encourages vicious liabits of all kinds, because it makes lator dishonorenie. But this is aurvey of the North and South the lecturer (Mi not ell: it fosters a nort of mongrel aristocracy .- Fisher) beging: The elave of a wealthy man looks upon "a poor white man," or "poor white folks," as something inuneasurably beneath him. In old Virginla the was nearly equal, each being, (containing?) landlords of one of those old establishments was, quite two millions of inhabitents." in his day and generation, a feudal lord. The old family coach was liquided out on greet occasions, as it is the only one contained in five consecutive attended by e retired larger and more imposing statements. I recite them in their order." than many English noblemen could muster. — Where are they? You see occasionally in Kenwhere sie they? You see occasionally in ment the shape of a broken down, puffy, fan-tail old Virginlan, but they are passing away. Negro-slavely has rulned the country; and where formerly rolled his aplendid equipage, now where formerly rolled his aplendid equipage, now you see harren fields or Yankee wagous. The wild heast of the forcet may be found not far from the safe and active the safe and so in a safe and active the Mr. Campbell has made his track as an original thinker—he is a man of great powers of mind, and of wanith, civil ation and refinement, and the overgrown with actuli, pine and oak, or if rescued from this unnetural detage at ail, it is by the hands there and are buying up those worn-out lands, end

which every conscientions man will propound to the fishes mouth end paid his taxes while Riman government, and commanded ohestate powers that he," will any one asy that he justified such a bloody tyranny? If so, the justified such a bloody tyranny? If so, the indefinite continuance of slavery in Kentucky, our forefathers were guilty of a first power were first powers that in restering British oppression. There is the power were that he for the power were guilty of a first pow years and has outstripped us doubly. On a question of peace or war, affecting vitally the interests \$27 000,000."

Inderstand the ma. or to be about in this wise, feet law of God, the great golden rule, that is law and the prophets. He is to teach, instruct and evangelise him by all the means in his power, and reflect that slavery is the ever is just and equal." He is to teach, instruct and evangelise him by all the means in his power, and reflect that slavery is the ever is just and equal." He is to teach, instruct and evangelise him by all the means in his power, and reflect that slavery is the ever is just and equal." He is to teach, instruct and evangelise him by all the means in his power, and reflect that slavery is the even what he would be an evangelise him by all the means in his power, and reflect that slavery is the even what he would excuse of it, my friends who differ with me must be avered of for him, were he himself to become the slave and the servent his master.

"Some a change would open his eyes more than a volume. He would now no longer "see vinions a volume. He would now no longer "see vinions a the same time—the former 160 miles nearer Naw

teligion took the world as it found it; in the language of a great British statesman, 3t. Canning, the come of the Christian religion has always heen to adopt itself to the circumstances of the place and time in which it was eaceking to make e place and time in which it was eaceking to make to fire region by a common shoot, only obliges his principles, such as the one adverted to, which, in they operation, will ultimately exterminate also the period of the aril, so the period of the aril, so the period of the sort in the period of the sort in the properation, will ultimately exterminate also the period of the sort in the period of the

But there in enother argument, derived from a subject by that great political luminary, Mr. Elligh source, us to morals. The Rev. Wm. Breckinging, who, like Mr. Compbell, professes to be one of those who are authorized "to declare the whole and depreciation of the South is stuff; and it has will of God to man," said, in a recent speech in been reserved for this gentleman to controdict off our Frankfor: Convention, in substance: (for i do the opinions of ell the assistance of the country, not pretend to quote literally.) "Men may talk and not only to contradict it but demonstrate it too. Well, if we ere in such a happy condition is of wealth, &c. it not strange we have been "such a long time and in the reader wi finding it out?"

But let us look at Mr. Fisher: lu the first place

he is a Quaker. Let us then try Quakers by Quakers, and find out how consistent he is. I hold in my hand "A Narrative of some of the proceedings of North Carolina yearly meetings on the subject of slavery within its limits;" abowing the efforts made by that highly honorable and just body bors his testimony against it, and down present time If any body of religionists have borne uniform, strong and consistent testimony against ail our statesmen have been mistaken, but that the of government. I hear gentlemen say every day Quekera, his own prople, are a l wrong on this

itaction exist between the different | first place, If it is true that we have a right to en-

The Dictor, he is a "white negro," and has some of the most "menisi offices" to perform; but he is a free num, wo.king for a fair compensation, and he makes his living "by the awest of his Free Trade document, ony one can see that by sort of missionaries amongst us,

respect, if he had the sense and behaves himself like a greater number of also encode and mistakes. It is an error that I am "the author of a locure in favor of also encode and bring in the line is not the altest cleaner, the boot black, or she linealer, entitled to the same respect. If he has free white men out gets paid for his services? Oh no, gentlemen will say; those are mental offices. Well, but what time those employments mental?

Well, but what time those employments mental? Because they fale, in this State, been performed the Institutions and customs of the North and the

was adopted, the population of the two acctions "This is a truth, but it is somewhat remarkable,

"The territory then occupied by the tun wes

"Their commerce was also about the same-

"That is to say, commerce has nothing to do with imports or ships! That is to say, if a planter should produce \$10,000 worth of cotton, which some Northern man should export to market—the planter would be the meri hant and the Northero then his atatement has nothing all truth in it. For in 1790 the tonnage of the North was 234 042 and of the South 112,212 -- and in 1791 the imports of former were \$34 000 000, and of the latter \$18,000,000. So that the commerce of the two sections (even excluding the tonnage) was only as near "about the seme" as are \$43,000.000 and

leaving out the tonnage her commerce amounted to \$610 000 000, whilst that of the North amount ed to \$1.061,000,000, more than that of the South by \$454,000,000. This too, towards the close of that very pariod during which Mr. Fisher says "the South took the lead of the North in commerce." It will be seen that at the beginning of Mr. Fisher's period, the commerce of the North excelled the of the South 59 per cent, and thiwards the end '14 per cent, that it had octually gained upon that of the connerty, there were but five colleges in it, and now the

that day till now the emancipation of masters is of sold as much an object near to my heart as the drive off end sell your fat cattle and hogs, all this time excelled the North in tuters the South at this time excelled the North in proportion to the number of population." Now dividing the aggregate value of the manufactured

first quarter of a century under our present form of government the South aurpassed the North in commerce, in manufactures, end in the occumulation

The reader will please remember this paragarph until we get to the next page of the Lectura which parports to be an explanation of the facts stated. "Since that period (1816) a great change has occurred, the harbors of Norfolk, of Bichmend, of Charleston and Savannah, have been deareted for ose of Philadelphie, New York and Boston, and iew (Itleans is the only Southern city that pretends to rival he Northern competitors. The gross is growing in the streets of those cities of the South, which originally monopolised oor colonial commerce, and maintained their ascendancy in the earlier years of the Union; manufactures and the arts have one gone to take up their abodes in the North. Cities have been expanded and multi-plied in the same favored region. Railronda and canals have been constructed, and education has

hted therein tu build her colleges." True, the method of estimating a people's com-terce, by taking lute consideration the exports me, is abourd enough, but who will believe, af which masters us longer sesert their rights or small we deny it to others, when, parabolarly the reading this mournful dirge upon the ruin of South-ero commerce, that, by this method, up an late as 1817, the commerce of the South-excelled late as 1817, the commerce of the South-exc North \$73,000 (x 0. And the proportion of excess seing jost about the same as when this lecturer in- and impress the slave with the necessity of the nis us "the South aurpassed the North in com-

But what was it that transferred the Southern immerce to the North! Our fecturer is ready tith his ressons. Two causes, he says, combind to bring about this result: First, the abendonent of the system of direct tores, and establishment, of the tatiff of 1816. Second, the establishment, at that period, of the Bank of United States, uted at the North.

extent of Maryland is nearly twice that of Mass-suchusetts, the former being 5,933,760 acres, state of affairs, lebor soon becomes unprofits. Sc. This is truly a powerful argument against and the latter 4,800,000 acres.

cial condition of Maryland and the acurces of in which alone slavery can exist to advantage." out on northern paper, with a northern quilt, her income for the year 1847; but find no not be income for the year 1847; but find no not be income for the year 1847; but find no not every negro in Kentucky is a separate iranhoes, buts, and clothes; our wives ride in e of the value of the property of Maryland was clear of this population as soon as practicable.

As Mr. Fisher states it for the year 1847—there is Fellow-Citizens of Bourbon, I am not actualed furnish us our acticles of consumption cheaper. property is now only \$30t1,000,000."

turer, "according to recent estimates in her Massichneetta was estimated of \$300,000,000! Mr. Fisher would have a hard task if he were required to farnish a paper published in 1849, of the objections. You have no right, Mr. Fisher, to seppose that troin the report of her secretary of State, for the year 1846, that the assessed value of the products of heragricultural and manufacturing ded to the list. Well, If it is, let it be so. The did in the early American colonies. Now, right of liberty is at least paramount to the however, the danger is past. But have they amount, we deduct \$24,000,000, a large allowauce for the raw materials which enter luto the manufactures, we here the balance of \$100,-000,000, as the net value of the agricultural and manufacturing products of Massachusette, of her forest, minlug, and immens; commercial Mussachusetts being poorer than those of Maryland, when the value of the annual products n agricultore and manufactures alona, of the ornier exceeds the half of the whole property of the latter, is to talk nonsense. The value of sacrifices on the part of slaveholders, which are where is that?" When we reflect upon that all the products of Virginia-her agricultural, manufacturing, including the raw material, nluing and commercial, amounted in 1840, according to Prof. Tucker, to about \$70,000,-000, less by \$54,000,000 than the ogricultural 000, less by \$54,000,000 than the ogricultural suming the year 1860 for the commencement butiles—when we remember that colonists can of the system, all slaves born prior to that time be taken there, and provided for 6 months, at a chusetts. And yet Virginia is 14 times larger than wonld remain such during their lives, and the cost not exceeding \$511 a head-when we see all 193! The truth le, such is the immense wealth of the difference in value of a female slave whose property of Massachusetta not being taxad, has, would lose the difference in value between slaver

(proceeds our lecturer,) "are both of great termorisi extent and not materially unequal in

Virginia 65 000. Virginia is just about the

This is good news for Virginians. The wise men of that State have been for years deploring

that will overgo Ohio, I am prodigiously mis-taken. I have heard Mr. Fisher abused; from all I can hear he is no doubt a very estimable

of the theory, is to give diguity and subounded influence to the slaveholder—making him in efficiency at this time to say. Is it as evil? Is it doomed? Must it terminate? If you say it is, But you have been lately enlightened on this subject by that greet political luminary, Mr. El-wood Flatter, and men are beginning to discover that all this telk about the prosperity of the North Here fullows the conclusion from all these presence of physical force, but with the presence of physical force, but with the let us made to the mere pressure of physical force, but with the conclusion from all these pressure of physical force, but with the let us made to the mere pressure of physical force, but with the Here fullows the conclusion from all these premises and austistics. Thus after the lapse of the willing homage of fendal loyalty. He has no of master and slave. one to question his anthority, and his vascula never lawn to dream of any other law then has command-sny other standard of taste and men. have the Irish and Dutch branght in on na.-

the old Virginin gentleman has become almos! Were not our fathers Irish, Euglish, Scotch, a historic character. Power is passing over from and Dutch? For my own part, I believe I am weelth to numbers, and just so the change goes from all constries, for I believe the name of onward, it lets down the master from his high position in the eyn of his vassals, and introduces force instead of loyalty as the motive of obediance. Then the law and discipline of slavery necessarily relaxes—for the obedience of mere lalways feel like it when gentlemen who are force, is too ungrateful to be exacted to the utmost-aud just as the law and discipline of slavery relaxes, the system itself becomes uncom- flux of foreigners. I would simply say we are fortuble and hurdensoma. Slavery as seeu liere, or in West Virginio, is indeed spoken of as the lered our forefuthers, it headieltered us, and its "milder form" of the system, yet it is very questionable whether it is not, all things cou-ed of all natious. Our forefeiliers found un -ldered, its very worst phase. A phase of it, in asylum from tyranny and oppression here, and sustain the master lu tha exercise of the our, other, then slavery may exist compatible with live in fear and trembling that they may yet be the peace and comfurt of all concerned. With no sources of cunstant I ritotion, the master unusense when the poor old Popo is kicked off will be the more disposed to kindness, and the bondege will be less felt in the clave. But so France cannot place him on again. Mr. Jefsoou as that authority is restrained in the least. uither by interference of law, or by scruples of dity of any religious denomination in this congconsciance, or by the influence of social opinlon, the system becomes at once burdensome and hateful. The reins of authority held with a fultaring hand encourages the governed to be- contury. pare this lavorite of the North (Massachusetts) come retractory. Then bribery is the resort But obedience purchased by bribes soon become that you are ruining our mechanics, that they unreasonably exacting. And then commences can hardly make a living now, and if you bring hie, and the helf free indolent negro has worked in-yes it is true that we buy our lists, coats, "In 1847 her (Maryland) property was acout the neil free indolent negro has worked in we have it is true that we have our laste, coats, sessed at \$202,272,650."

laborer, the problem, of the least possible amount writer in some Southern paper goes farther than To sustain this statement, Mr. Fisher refers of work for the greatest passible amount of pay that, he says, in substance, for I have not the to the American Almat ac. I have examined Now the whole tendency of political opinion, in paper before one: We become very tudigment the American Almanac which gives the finan- to the destruction of that form of civil society, towards the North; wa sli down and write it American Almonac nowhere gives the assessed. der. He works outerably for his master in the northern carriage, our daughters play on northern carriage, our daughters play on northern carriage. or other value, of the property of Maryland day-time, but "the night, oh, the night for him " thern planes, oud our infouts play with northfor the year IS47, and Mr. risher, in stating it Your produce is stolen and marketed by him, ern dolls-this is ell true, and the half is not at \$202,272,650, and referring to the American and if our town marshal entire only "lead you told, and can our mechanics stand this state of Almanac as authority has more then blundered into the light" of all the dark deeds which he things? How many segro mechanics are there The truth is, secording to the report of the has ferreted out, you would be asionished at the in this town? Almost as many as there are Treasurer of Maryland, the assessed velue of smount of stealing at the u-g-o meetings, and white ones; and when the rich shadder shall December, 1848, was only 191 214 222, so that, think you would find it to your interest in get pennter or tailor, what will become of you?

This does not purport to be anything more ulution of Keotucky a curse, morally, political largery has made labor dishouorable. We must papers ' How recent? Why, Isappose, 1841, My premises, I think, are true, my conclusions - littler come under its sway, or be crushed in its are logically drawn, and it is for you to come ouward course.

1st. We are told that we are taking from the ou us, except for the tuct that they had no place pasple their property without paying them fot to send the negroes. Now that difficulty is ob-It—that the right of property is one of the great viated; there is Liberia, recently a colour, now natural rights of man. Mr. Jeffer-on said that o State, that has " read its titla clear" to luite the right of life, liberty and the porsuit of hap- pendenca as a Republic. It is true, its early piness, were the great, instituable rights ut nistory was enveloped in clouds and gloomnian - now, it seems the right of property is ad- hundreds who went there petished. So they right of property; for I believe in the sentiment expressed by Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, that il is enough for ell the black population in the there is ony right of property more sacred than world, and more too; yes, enough even to

Emencipationists of Kentucky have submitted Caba, and the Soudwich Islands. no specific plan; they have simply declared it to But, say some, "turu loose so many slaves be an evil, morally, socially ann politically, ann at one time-why, it is horrible." If it was

holder, after the commencement of the system.

"But, in a move, ""But, in a move it of the service, and tell as the they are not been a large and the service, and tell as the they are not been all instance, and the service, and the se "To thin, one, who has examined the antject, taxes in 199."

The entire value in the free States and selection of the wealthlest and most prosper to deep the states are remove from a selection of the selection shall enjoy the proudend conscious antistaction of placing that race where they can enjoy the providence described to placing that race where they can enjoy the nor our droccudents may ever he subjected to pour will take the time to "cipher out" the balance, you are welcome to the job. We in Kentucky, know that it is not true that we ere the filligence, the fidelity and the constancy of the dilligence, the fidelity and the constancy of free labor, instead of the carelessness, the last way of Providence described by me; social equality; we shall arquire the accuming that way of Providence described by me; social equality; we shall arquire the accuming that way of Providence described by me; social equality; we shall arquire the accuming that way of Providence described by me; social equality; we shall arquire the accuming that way of Providence described by me; social equality; we shall arquire the accuming that way of Providence described by me; social equality; we shall arquire the accuming that way of Providence described to the last way of Providence described to the last way of Providence described by me; social equality; we shall arquire the accuming that the last way of Providence described by me; social equality; we shall arquire the accuming that way of Providence described by me; social equality; we shall arquire the accuming that way of Providence described by me; social equality; we shall arquire the accuming that way of Providence described to the last way of Providence described to the la wealthler, happier, or have more political power than the people of Ohio; and when he institutes a comparison as to pangers, and found and elevate the accisi condition of the white uniform testimony against it to the present and elevate the accisi condition of the white laborer; engment the value of our lands, im- time, and could, under the kerrinie circumprove the agriculture of the State, attract capi- stances described by me, tell you with more effect of slavery is to drive off poor whita people who have to labor, and will not do so here,
ple who have to labor, and will not do so here,
manufactures and agriculture; recreased, as far
"Shake not your
You cannot any letters and agriculture; recreased, as far because alaves have made all lebor nearly which and as feet as we prudently could, any wrongs hey perform dishonorable. He should have which the descendents of Africa have suffered gore on to the larms, to the pegro cebins, and at our hands, and we should demonstrate the counted the black paapers which their masters support, and if he don't furnish a list of panpers to the great cause of the liberty of the nomaga to the great cause of the liberty of the human race."

Other plans have been submitted-one that I

stitutiousl reform, may be brought up by the cople at any time. This would settlefy many manchationists in Kentucky. In many counien the eigencipationists are rausing candidates u the question of an open clause.

Even my other honorable friend, who lea caeidute on the pro-lavery side, is in fever of ubmitting the Constitution to the people every ien years, when this and all other subjects can come up and be agitated. But all of these diferent plans terminate in oce graod conclusion, and that may be enroodled in the words of the numbers, holds the control in government - pro slavery caudidates themselves: "slavery is "Representation according to taxation," is its the greatest curse that was ever fastened on a fundamental theory-and the practical operation State; it is an evil, it is doomed, and must ter-

Another objection which I have heard arged a, that if we get clear of the negroes, we will ners than his condect—any other standard of right and wrong than his opintons.

"But this order of things is fast passing away;

"But this order of things is fast passing away; Smith, lu some shape, is found in all. I somelines almost conclude it was the great generic name of the world, and that Adam was named Adam Smith; but to stop trifling, and I confere about the dreadful fears they have about the inin o free coa stry, the American eagle has shelwings are broad enough to shelter the oppress. -igners her-, because a greet many of them are Carbolite; and I have no doubt many persons required to kins the Pope's great toe. nis stool, and ten thousand republicans from lerson a long time ago demonstrated the abourry acquiring atrength enough to affect its political course, and why will demagogues talk such sutf as this to a free people in the 19th

Auother objection I have heard argued is,

as Mr. Fisher states It for the year 1847—then the one year her property declined to value \$11.00 by any markless sensibility to favor of the class our own can, and the people will buy any markless sensibility to favor of the class our own can, and the people will buy any markless sensibility to favor of the class our own can, and the people will buy they do white population, I wish to be clear of them. Yer, mechanics of Kentucky, they do and they will, and it is because of free labor. I have tried to prova wnat has long been evi- Hundreds of mechanics would be glad to fluck dent to myself, that slavery is to the white pop- nore, but for the feet that our mystem of negro ty and socially. Whether I have succeeded, I all adapt ourselves to the times. Civilisat on shall not pretend to soy-you are the judges - and progress know hat one rule; men must

and meet the truth face to foce, or blink it and Another objection which I hear neged is, that another, it is a man's right to property in him- tempt the suplifity of the great Anglo-Sazon race, when in their course of conquest, they But this objection comes too soon. The shall have guiped ap Mexico, South America,

any it ought not to be perpetuated. Mr. Clay, true it might be horrible, but under the opera-It is true, has submitted his plan, in which he tion, any plan I have heard spoken of, not more than from I to 5000 would go free in any one to be regretted, need not be denied. What great extent of our shipping and navy-when we see and beneficial enterprise was ever accomplished the sails of our vessels whitening every senwhen we see with what incitity 20,000 men are distant, coutingent, and luconsiderable. As- could be transported to Mexico to fight our personal loss of the slaveltolder would be only this, I think no gentleman of sense will pro-

me, I must claim your indulgence for one mo-The States of New York and Virginia, for life and slaves until the age of twenty-five sou. Patrick lieury and Clay have, time and the might also incur some inconsiderable ex again, warned you of the evila of this mathing agala, warned you of the evils of this justique pense in rearing, from their birth, the Issue of tion. Even my friends who are candidates on those who were to be free at twenty-five, until the pro slavery side have admitted it was o great they were old enough to be apprenticed on: evil; but as I understand them, when called to New York contains 46,000 square miles, and hut as it is probable that they would be most know their plan of eradicating it, they were in Virginia 65 000. Virginia is just about the size of New York, Manuschosetta, Rhode Island and New Jersey all put together.

"The property of Virginia is perhaps the \$600,000,000," and "Virginia is perhaps the human if have some compensation or alleviation," and "Work out their own salvation," but if they turn a deaf ear to the dictates of the virginia is perhaps the salvation," mismally from their services, wall they at as I understand the ways of Providence, He sets in but two ways-one is by permitting tion. The slaveholder is generally a landhold-but if they turn a deaf ear to the dictates of er, and I am persuaded that he would find, in reason, He puts a sword in the hands of their the augmented value of his land, some, il not enemies. Look at the old world. Have the "ther wasta fields," her "templea of religion sluking to ruin," her "structed forests of sesluking to ruin," her "structed forests of seemancipation and colonisation. He would also cept upon precept?" Have they not seen, by the liberally share lu the general benefits, accraing to example of this Republic, the power of the people universal apathy which hauge over her as a the whole State, from the extinction of slavery to govern themselves; but they shut their eyes; pail. But our learned lectarer tells them, they These have been so often and so fully stated, they tarned a deafear, and would have none of his are all mustaken—they know nothing of them- that I will not, nor is it necessary to dwell upon counsels; and now when crowns are falling-

"Shake not your gory locks at me-You cannot say 1 dis it."

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES. - J. Fed Sporks, in the course of the ad tree he made on being augusted as President of Harvard University week, atated that for a century and a half after the settle ment of this country, there were but five col-

THE EXAMINER.

Enitone. LOUISVILLE:::::JULY 7, 1849.

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe

BMANCIPATION TICKET. CANDIDATES FOR THE CONVENTION. CHAPMAN COLEMAN, DAVID L. BEATTY, JAMES SPEED.

Central and Executive Committee. W. W. Worsley, Wm. Richardson. Reuben Dawson, Wm. E. Glover James Speed, W. P. Boone, David L. Beatty, Bland Ballard. Thomas McGrain. Lewis Ruffuer. WM. RICHARDSON, Treasarer. BLAND BALLARO, Corresponding Secretary.

To "G. M. J."-We return you thanks for tha \$5 sent no through our friend J. M. McK.

Patrick Maxey, Beq. The death of this gentlaman is widely and alneersly mourned. For many years a resident of Lonisville, Mr. Muxcy was generally known and respected wherever known. A man of warm and affectionate heart, he was always quick to hear the cry of suffering and ready to relieve. To his generous nature the bitterness of the partisan and the sectarian was unknown. Though decided in his political and religious views, his kindly feelings passed over party barriers and flowed freely toward members of all deaominations. A sincere and ardent lover of liberty, the cause of Emancipation found in him a faithful and zealone friend; an upright and straight-forward man, our city had in him a useful and valuable eltizen.

Is the Continuance of Sinvery in Mentucky Nocessary to the Continuace of the Union?

One of the arguments which the Kentacky pro-slavery men rely on very confidently in their efforts against Emancipation is that it is necessary to snutain slavery in this Commonwealth as a means of perpetuating the Union. The logic by which this apparently very strange coaclusion is reached is as follows:-As long as the institution of slavery is maintained in Kentneky, she will side with the South in resisting the aggressions of the North. Abolish slavery and she will unite with the North, and the South, becoming desperate under repeated attacks, will dissolve the Union.

Now, this is put forth as a sufficient ressor why Emancipation in Kentneky ought not to be attempted at present. Slavery must be perpetnated in this Commonwealth to protect the Union. It may be well perhaps to examine this argument and expose its absurdity. And, first, let us see what is the extent of the aggression under which the South is to break up onr political bands.

The North makes eggressions on the South by contending that the territories of New Mexico and California should not be invaded by the institution of slavery. In thus contending, does the North make more aggression on the South than the South makes on the North by contending that slavery shall be extended into the territories acontred from Mexico? Further -the North is making aggressions on the South hy insisting on the abolition of alayery in the District of Columbia. We believe no intalligent man expects any other aggressions on the South than these. It is true that some position however is not sastained by much au. induced to take a step in violation of the conetitution, and all men know that Congress has ordinary existence. no power over the question of slavery in the States. The only aggressions that are appreno longer to a compact under which it is liable

So far as the question of slavery in the terrislavery beyond its present very wide limits. The people of California are on the eve of forming a State Government which will be submitthis constitution will exclude slavery, and it sight of all. must of necessity pass Congres. This will sattle the question of slavery and the aggressions of the North so far as California is concerned. New Maxleo has already protested against the introduction of negro slavery there, and as tha system meets with no advocates in that territory, it is not at all likely that it can be extended over it. The institution is already most effectually black-balled in both of the Mexican territories, and the question with reference to them is virtually acttled by the concurrent will of the

Slavery being excluded from New Maxico and Califarnia by the will of the people of those territorias, all Northern aggression on the South in relation to the institutions of those territories will necessarily cease. The only remaining opportunity left to the North to this country. Running from the capil, one trample on the rights of the South will be in cannection with the District of Columbia.

longer. We hold tt impossible to get a majority in both houser of Congress to vote in fevor of abelishing the fraction of the great system of 142 feet high. These works will furnish emuntil a pretty large majority of the people of the District petition for the passage of a law to relieve them of the hurthens and evils of the relieve them of the hurthens and evils of the large completing 4 mills, each 250 feet long, 5 in the District are both numerous and efficient. the mind and heart of the District will demand

We have thus seen that the aggressions of the North on the South are not likely to be so terrific hereafter as the frightened fancy of some up in every direction. A word or two of the

slaves will be so reduced in Kentucky as to 18 Physicians, 7 hotels, and so ou in every delaw in Kentucky, providing for Emaacipation, it would not take effect on the slaves now in existence, but its operations would be felt only the compess. hy the children hereafter to be born. There is the plague from her garments in any very particular or appalliag hurry. Our pro-slevery friends need not distress their souls hy supposing that our Commonwealth in about to spring st one short bound from the sisterhood of free States, and thus bring uboat a dissolution of the Union.

The pro-slavery men are too much in the habit of misrepresenting the sentiment of the people in the free States, just as some of tha people in the North are in the habit of mierepresenting the condition of things in the South. It is true that there are some men in the free States who would wish to see our confederacy tumble into rnius. But they are not one in a impdred of the population. The maority made up of those who are resolved on perpetuating the Union independent of alluoniderations touching the subject of sisvery is mmense and will ever continue so. No party not atterly insignificant in point of members can ever be railied in opposition to the Union Love of Union is a sentiment which we are glad to believe is cherished in at least nineteentwentieths of the American people, end, thus believing, we feel confident that any course of policy that would couse a disruption of the onds of the Union will alweys be sternly and indignently opposed by the good sense of a vast najority of the people of all sections. We are firmly convinced that the existence of the Union is indispensable to the highest welfere of all We do not regard the severance of the Union as scarcely a possible eveni, and do not therehost of evils and horrors that are to be encountered when dispuion takes place.

fife and lineray in the Free States. Stronge would be our etactions if, after an beence of three years from Kentucky, on our retarn we should find on a riece of land, which was employed, at the time of our deperture, as posture-ground, n large aed flourishing city with a population of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants. The change would seem magical, Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by incredible. The account which we subjoin of a majority of the members elected to each of the Union. Where three short years ago a visitor to the Legislature, to be chosen at the next geneand all the evidences of life and prosperity. ty of all the members elected to each house wonderful growth can be witnessed? Surely favored portion, where Nature has so lavishly bestowed her best gifts, the portion rejoicing in the mildest climate and the most fertile land. Not so, but in Messachusetts, with its cold air amendments shall become part of the Constituargne that the North will go further and insist and its thin, recky soil, in barren, old Mussa- tion. on the abelition of alavery in the States. This chusetts, in which a Southern planter wonders At the general election to be held in the year how men can live. Yet these men do live and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and in each thority. Very faw men of sense believe that and there has spring up this young as the Legiclature may by law provide, the the masses of the Northern people can ever be city, whose history seemed to belong to the mar-question. vals of Fairy life rather than to the realities of vise the Constitution, and amend the same?"

we attribute it to wealth, wealth which, in this Congress to exclude slavery from territories in money-loving age, is thought to possess ulmost delegates to such Convention." which it has no present existence, and to abol- miraculous power? But whence came the ish it in the District of Columbia. The people | wealth? How did barren, desolate Massachucome so aggravated that the South will submit treasures; hers is not a Californian coll .severing, well-directed labor, we have the cause tories goes, we are glad to be able to say that a of the wealth and prosperity of Massachusetts. vast majority of the people of the territories She knows that labor is the source of her great- years. are utterly opposed to the introduction of the ness, and therefore she honors labor. She aystem among them. Slavery cen be intro- knows that lahor, to be efficient and eaccemfal. duced only hy their willing it, of which there is must be intelligent, aed therefore she educates House of Representatives for the submission of foaud a loaded musket, with which ha soon not the remotest probability, or hy act of Con. the laborer. She places the means of education any amendment to the people. grees legalising it in the territories, which no at the door of the poor man's cottage. We intelligent man believes possible. There is honor Massachusetts for her cara of the poor. therefore no reason why any one should feel We honor her hecause she regards the huashlest much anxiety in relation to the extension of child within her borders as the possessor of an immortal mind and therefore entitled to enjoy opportunities of mental cultare and improvement. We honor her because sha regards eduted to the next Congress. Beyond all donht, cation not as the privilege of the few but as the that amendments shell not be submitted oftener

> of the New Jersey Advocate gives the following account of the new City of Lawrence, and letter to that journel:

"In 1845 a company of capitaliets in Boston mede a purchase of home 300 acres of land about twelve miles above Lowell, on the Merrimack river, as a site for a new manufecturing town. The next year, or just three years ago, operations were commenced. The land was occupied us a sheep pasture, and a poor one at that-only two or three farm houses being in existence in chaerve what I found there to-day. The incorporated manufacturing capital in operation there, la eix and a half millions, and sustains a immence dam, costing \$950,000, and is initally one of the most splendid pieces of masonry in In that District, alavery will remain just as vride, 4 storics high. Also a forge shop, 232 long as the people wish it to remain and no feet by 55 feet, a foundry 154 by 90 feet—warehouses, &c., 115 feet by 43-and a pattern hoese 150 hy 152. Stretchiag upward from this linniense mass is a circular stone shaft or chimney American slavery which exists in the District, ployment for about 800 men. A square or brick

containing 50 houses.

length, with two wings at right angles, each latter every twelfth year.

540 feet long, from 3 to 5 atories. When fully In Vermont a peculiar arrangement is made Emercipation, and, when that to the case, no one can depart that it will be proper in Congress to grant the prayer of the people.

540 feet long, from 3 to 3 atories. When it is made complete, there will be a parallulogram of almost all most aelid majorry, 1000 feet by 400, and will be the largest woolen factory in the world. It will consume 2,100,100 pounds of will per present the article providing for it as follows:

the North on the South are not likely to be so tarrific hereafters the frightened fancy of some of entry of the interpretation. A word or two of the one pre-clavery men picture, and we cannot but think, with this view of the case bufore them, that the friends of the perpetuation of alarery in Kentucky cannot but feel the utter absorbly of the argument they resort to, to prove that the cantinuance of alarery to the argument they resort to, to prove that the cantinuance of alarery to the argument they resort to, to prove that the cantinuance of alarery to the argument they cannot fail to the interpret to the same manner the council or general assembly, to be called the prove that the cantinuance of alarery to the argument they cannot fail on any pursuit in which uncommon they the interpret to this State, on the last Wednesday in March, in the year one thousand seven housand seven housand seven housand seven housand seven housand seven housand seven thousand seven housand seven housan but think, with this view of the case bufore them, that the friends of the perpetuation of alarmy in Kontucky cannot but feel the utter chardity of the argument they reserve to, to prove that the continuance of alarmy to like a secretary in Kontucky cannot but feel the utter chardity of the argument they reserve to, to prove that the continuance of alarmy to like a secretary in the continuance of alarmy to like a secretary in the continuance of alarmy to like a secretary in the continuance of alarmy to like a secretary in the continuance of alarmy to like a secretary in the continuance of alarmy to like a secretary in the secre

tion, which is bereafter to be the fundamental numbers 8000 volumes. Three Railroads now run into the place, end two more will be com-pleted this fall, opening communication with

I could fill up, with statistics and facts, and

adequate idee. Modes of Amending the Constitution.

We presented last week n few thoughts upon State, we have taken some pains to prepare, ent States of the Union for making constitution-

The principle of Specific Amendments is reegnised in the Constitution of the United States and also in the Constitutions of the following States, viz: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Florida, Michigan, Arkansas, Texas, Wisconsin, twenty-one States, and not twenty-four as we incorrectly said last week.

In the Constitution of the United States, the article providing for amendments is as follows: slave trade: **Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either ease, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convenclasses and all sections, end this conviction is tious in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the thoroughly susteized by the people generally. Other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress, provided that no amendment which may be mudo prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner fore unnecessarily trouble ourselves about thet affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrege in the Senate."

lu five of the States mentioned above, viz. Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Wisconsin, any amendment may be submitted to the people by a majority vote of the members of the Legisleture. The provision in the Constitution of New York is as follows:

has been effected in one of tha States of the ments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred would have seen only "a desolete sheep pasture ral election of Senators, and shell he published with not more than two or three houses in sight," for three months previous to the time of making he would now find a heautifulcity with church- such choice, out if in the Legislature so next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendmen es and school-houses, gas-wurks and libraries, or amendments, shall be agreed to, by a majori-And in what part of the Union is it that this then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such one would say it must be in the ruest highly time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and the people shall approve and ratify such amend ment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, voting thereon, such aurendment or

twentieth year thereafter, and also at such time shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature; and in ease a To what is this astonishingly rapid growth majority of the electors so qualified, voting at owing? How shall we account for it? Shall such election, shall slecide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the Legislature at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of

The provision is essentially the same in the Constitution of the four other States alluded to. of Kentucky are gravely told that if they de- setts become weelthy? She has no mines of with the exceptions that the Constitution of eree Emancipation, these aggressions will be- silver or gold which have suddenly revealed their Rhode Island requires that any amendment to Whence then her wealth? We have the answer the voters, and the Constitutions of Pennin one word-labor. In inbor, intelligent, per- sylvenia and New Jersey declare that no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the Legislature oftener than once in five the hold. Armlag himself with a kuife, he

majority of the Senators and two-thirds of the

majority of the House of Representatives of one Legislature and a two-thirds vote of each House were put below, and for the rest of the voyage, of the aucceeding Legislature.

The Constitution of Tennessee requires a majority of ne members of ono Legislature and in order to give room, one-half are allowed on two thirds of the succeeding; and also provides deck. At the hour of the meal, they are ranged than once in six years. The Constitution of consists of either rice, calabancias (a kind of THE CITY OF LAWRENCE .- A correspondent Delaware requires a two-thirds vote of one bean), or feriuha (the flour of the casaada, a Legislature and a three-fourths vote of the sucits unparalleled and rapid growth, in a recent ceeding. No direct vote of the people is taken In North Carolina a three-fifths voto of one ere made to sing, to digest the food, and then Legislature and a two-thirds vote of the suc. the water is served ont, the fulleat nominal alceeding are required. In Louisiana amendments may be proposed by a three-fifths vote of one Legislature and a majority vote of the sue- ture are verious. The most extraordinary, is ceeding. In Michigan the Constitution provides for a majority vote in one Legislature and a twoan area of miles. Just three years ago, Capital thirds vote in the next. In Mississippi a twolaid the foundation of the town of Lawrence; thirds vote of one Legislature is sufficient for the submission of an amendment to the people. In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri. population airendy from 10 to 12,000. The Florida, Arkansas, Texes, a two-thirds vote of University. Several changes have been made inlile are furnished with water power from an two successive Legislatures is required; and in in the Faculty since the last session. Professor only two or mese seven States, Alabania and Annan has been transferred to the chair lately Texas, is a direct vote of the people taken upon occupied by Professor Bartlett, who has been raile long, from 60 to 100 feet wide, and 12 first the amendment or amendments proposed. In transferred to the Louisville School. Professor deep. The Essex Company beven spacious Maryland a two-thirds vote is required for any Bolling, late of the Memphis School, has acalteration affecting the interests of the famous cepted the chair of Obstetrice, &c., vacated by

In Kentucky, Ohio, Iilinois, Iowa, amendtions only by Conventions called for the purpose. With the Constitutional provision of

"In order that the freedom of this Commo

Mereover, no one expects that Kentucky will | 8250,000. Also a Savings Bank and an Insu- tion, in which, two-thirds of the whole number shuffle off her wretched and unprofitable system of slavery so speedily as the pro-slevery argument requires to make itself tenable. Many a year must come and go before the number of the savings state and an argument and an argument requires to make itself tenable. Many a year must come and go before the number of the savings state and an argument and an argument argument argument requires to make itself tenable. Many a year must come and go before the number of the savings state and argument and argument argument and argument argument argument argument requires to make itself tenable. Many a year must come and go before the number of the savings state and argument argument argument argument argument requires to make itself tenable. Many a year must come and go before the number of the savings state and argument argument argument argument argument requires to make itself tenable. Many a year must come and go before the number of the savings state and argument argument argument argument argument requires to make itself tenable. Many a year must come and go before the number of the savings state and argument argument argument argument argument requires to make itself tenable. Many argument requires to make itself tenable. Many argument requires to make itself tenable argument argu of. government have performed their duty, as ness which came before that hody there was a which give employment to, and tend to elevate cause her to be ranked in fact or in sympathy erected at a cost of \$30,000, with which the selves, or exercised other or greater powers than with the free States. To declere Emencipa- whole town will be lighted. A sewer also runs they are entitled to by the Constitution: They tion by the constitutional Corvention next zu- through the place, for the leagth of half a mile are also to inquire, whether the public taxes have tumn would by so means involve the immediate of solid masonry, high enough for a man to been justly laid and collected in all parts of this walk in it erect for the whole distance, and iato this branch sewers run from every street. A moneys have been disposed of; and whether the If a clause were introduced into the constitute public Library has been formed which already laws have been duly executed. For these purposes they shall have power to send for perso papers, and records: they shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, the commercial emporiums in every point of and to recommend to the Legislature the repealng such laws as shall appear to them to have been passed controry to the principles of the therefore no prospect that Kentucky will shake descriptions of the town and its business, but Constitution: These powers they shall conthis will suffice to give you something of an tinue to have for and during the space of one year from the dey of their election and no longcr. The said council of censors ahali also have power to call a Convention, to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appears to them his subject. As it is one upon which much in- an absolute necessity of amending any article of terest is felt and will continue to be felt in our this Constitution, which may be defective; explaining such as may be thought not clearly ex pressed: and of adding such as are necessary for with the aid of a valuable book called "The the preservation of the rights and happiness of it was necessary to keep slaves from read-American's Guide," the following table which the people: but the articles to be amended, and will show the various modes adopted in the differ. the amendments proposed, and such urticles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shail be romulgated at least six months before the day pointed for the election of such Convention

> ley mey have an opportunity of instructing heir delegates on the subject.' We find no mode specified for revising an mending the constitutions of Maine and Virginia. The modes adopted by all the other States of the

The Stave Trade.

resented to our readers.

We extrect the following from a curlous work Forbes, R. N., who was captain of H. M. S. Bonetta, one of the squadron stationed on the

SLAVE VESSELS .- In Mey, the steem-trader, Meid of Isley, belonging to e Bremen merchant of Sierra Leone, being engaged in lending rice for the sleve merchents of Gallinas (ender the British flag), was misteken for a Brazilian steamer, and her crew reported that i,200 aleves were seat alongside in six boats, but pulled on shore as soon as the misteke was discovered. These are the some hoats that Don Luie sent for the prize crews, and fully capable of holding 200 slaves each. They are rowed by forty mea, whose seets are so high that a mau can welk eadereeath. Oe the slaves being received, the largest men are picked out (if not seat with bad cheracters) as head-mee, and these, dividing the sleves leto gengs, according to the size of the vessel, of from ten to twenty, keep them in order. The slave deck is divided into two unequal perts, the greeter for the men, the other for women and children, and between the sexes no commetication takes place during the voy-

The stowege is managedentirely by the headmen, who take care that the largest slaves shall be ferthest from the ship's side, or from eny position in which their strength might aveil them, to secure a larger space then their neighbors. The form of stowage is, that the poor wretches shall be seated on the hams, end the head thrust between the knees, end so close,

that when one moves the mass must. In this state, neture's officee are performed, and fregeently, from the maddened pussions of uncivilised men, a fight ensues between parties of two nations whose warliks habits have filled the slave-ship-alike prisoners, each to the other's ruler, and all sold to the same factor. In one instance, a brig, the Isahella II., taken by H. M.

S. Seppho, in 1838, had been chased off the three days, and when the hatches were opponed, starvation had meddened, and assisted by a regular bettle between the Akoos sad Eboos, had destroyed 200 human beings. This etate of misery works, in a measure, its own cure. Fevers and entaneous diseases, consequeat on the crowded state of the decks, carry off sometimes hundreds, and leeve to the sur vivors, at least room enough.

In the West Indies, vessels taken from Africa offer a most deplorable picture, meny of the eleves being lu dreedful agoaiea, from a loathsome cutaneous disease, yciept the kreshras. It commences like the itch, between the fingers, &c., but, unless checked, it rans into aloers of suormans size, and from extreme irri-tation, often proves fatal. Should a metiny breek oat, the cowardly nature of the dastards simployed at once breaks forth, frequently decimating the whole-hanging some, shooting others, and cutting and maiming just sufficient to hinder a racurrence on board, and yet not to spoil the sale of the article. Sometimes fear quite overpowers the elaves, as will appear in the following account of mutiny, given by the captain of the Curioso, (prize to II. M. S. Amphitrite, in May, 1858), to Lientenant Strick-land the prize-officer. This mutiay had occurred on a previous voyage. The state of the vessel was this: Staves, 190 men; crew, cap tain, four whites and a black steward. The latter managed to convey, unseen, the only four entlasses, together with three razors, to the slaves. At 3 la the morniag, lying ill with the fever, he heard the slaves breaking out of rushed on deck, fenght until the knife broke. Seizlag another, and assisted by three white men, the fourth having been killed, the combat remained undecided until one of the white men cleared the decks. Daylight revealed a horrid In Connecticut the Constitution requires a lay bleeding or dead; in a word, the deck was a none allowed to appear on deck. Food and water were handed through the iron gratings of the hatchways. The slave is fed twice a day; into messes, and when all is ready, at a eignal from the head-men, they commence. The food species of potato) holled. As a relish to those, are aither salt pork, beef, fish, chillies, or palmoil, in small quantitias. After each meal, they lowance of which is one quart daily, though seldom more than a pint is given. The modes of administering this nacessary support of nathe introduction of a tin tube to the eask, and

> We publish this week the advertisement the Medical Department of Transylvania

Lexington Medical School.

signed his connection with the School, and the ments can be nrade to their respective Constitu- chair occupied by him, Materia Madica and

nntil he has but few equals, age considered, in the country. A distinguished career is before him, for with his eminent mental qualifications are associated industry, firmness, integrity, and great moral worth. Such a man cannot fail in any pursuit in which uncommon people, it purges the country of land and moral qualifications insure success.

The trustees of the School have displayed to the can cultivate to advantage; that when you drive off the poor you relieve the poor you relieve the state of panpers; that immigration to a State is salveholder when you drive off the poor you relieve the Saltillo, and Parras, will be found wending their way to El Paso for American and European States of panpers; that immigration to a State is salveholder when you drive off the poor you relieve the Saltillo, and Parras, will be found wending their way to El Paso for American and European States of panpers; that islavely is easient of the country, and this head tied basis of the country, and this head tied basis of the country of land and religious portion and vice; that population is an evil which always leaves a country where slavery makes them freedem were slavery makes them freedem where the sound and religious portion of his and the country of the country was one of great effect, and of the country was one of great effect, and of the country was one of great effect, and of the country was one of great effect, and of the country was well received by the entire portion of his and the country is resting apon as, and the country is resting apon as, and the country way to El Paso for American and European States, And in country to El Paso for American and Angle-American mart of the country, and this he relied principally in the depart.

The London Spectator, speaking of the Universe of the country is resting to the mora wealth may be preserved inviolate forever, there integrity, and great moral worth. Such a man

A Significant Fart.

For the Examiner. The Southern Baptist'Convention, which embraces the slave States, met et Charleston the Colored People" presented by a committee ep. pointed to consider the subject. This commit- of society and diminish the pro rate of wealth, tee reported in fevor of memorielising the are evidences of bad government and improvi-

Southern Legislatures, that have passed statutes | dent legislation? ty were in fever of it. It was deemed expedient, however, to atrike ont the clause in referthat he would donht whether slavery was a dilng the Bible. The Convention met in Cherleston, South

Caroline: Mr. Calhoun's State. Surely light England. And how is this made out? In is spreading. No Sonthern paper, however, so Eastern Virginia, where the slave streagth chieffar as I know, has given the particulars of the slaves then he can profitably employ; the poor for the previous consideration of the people, that Report and Debate referred to.

have elapsed since the subject of slavery consed the Baptists, North and South, to separete in Union we have briefly, but as we hope clearly their missionary operations, and now Southern to a State where the poor native cannot live.— Baptists are disposed to do more to mitigate the The wealthy and those who are too poor to evils of slavery than when they seted in coninnetion with their Northern Brethran? It entitled the African Blockade, by Commodore does seem to me that slavery will not be perpetual even in the extreme South. For the West Coast of Africa for the suppression of the comfort of the Baptist preecher who wrote that remarkable letter to the Democrat a few weeks since, I subscribe myself,

A BAPTIST PREACHES.

From the Covington (Ky.) Journal. Foarest Home, Boone County, Ky. June 2d, 1849.

I take It as true, that all men are governed in me sort by what they conceive to be their in- such a farm would tell predigionaly on the com- slavery party to frighten the thicking freemen terest. The great object then in the government | missioner's books, viz: A. B. owns of maa, collectively and individuelly, is to 5,000 acres of poor land, worth \$10 make the interest of each individuel harmonise with and subserve the interest of the whole;and the highest patriotism, as well as the high- Horses, cattle, mules, &c., eet wisdom, goodnese and becevoleece, is to fee with a full and undonbted conviction, that whilst leboring for the trne essential interest, appiness and weifare of acciety, we are laboring for our own true essential teterest, happi ness and welfara. Hence, the principles and the measures of our government should ell teed to make man feithful to himself, only se he is faithful to hie fellow, and satisfy him that the highest and only good of his nature, harmo nises with and is conducive to, the highest and best good, of the whole human race. In ahort, by the strongest motiven of interest, to induce us to carry out the divice and beceficent principles upon which the happiness and well-being ourself, and to do nnto all men as we would that they should do unto us.

It is admitted that in derogstion of these principles a nation may become powerful and a man may attain wealth, consequence and distinction; or eeeking that glory and renown which is found in the breath of popular ap-planes under the influence of misdirected education or false conceptions of religion and glory, he may wield the sceptre of state, wear the princely crown, or clothed in royal habiliments. e may luxuriate in purple and fine linen. A thousand slaves may minister to his imeguary wants; a thousand courtiers may tax their genine and blocken their conscinaces, to cater to his engulphing passion for applause; still, whenever comes one moment of reflection, one calm etrospect at life, he will be ready, (in the fuilness of his disappointment) to exclaim in the isngnage of the wise men of old, "vanity of

vanities; all is vanity and vexation of spirit." Applying this doctrine to the subject before factor, concesting of distinct races, so very dif-ferent as the white and block, so conducive and essential to the happiness of either or both races, as to require us to depart from the priaiplea of republican liberty, restrain the freedom of the people upon the subject, to them of he most vital importance, deny to them the power to alter, amend and modify their constintion at pleasure, in order to hold feet to an iestitution which nine-tenths of our fellowcitizens coasider an unqualified evil? So fer from it (as I have shown in a former number) he peaceable continuance of such a state of society is impossible without the one being heid in subservience to the other. I have also shown that perpetual slavery is impossible, and that without the abomination of amalgamation, or the trne remedy, deportation from the country, the blacks within the slave States must within the lifetime of our born children. so far preponderate as to endanger the existence of the white race, or be themselves exterminated. The question then recurs; what shall we do with our black popule This question deserves our most serious consideration. It is a duty we owe to onreelves and our children, as well as to the master and slave, to consider it well. The abolitionist tells you-liberate the slave and trast the consequence to God. This would be but to ahaabandon she country for the sake of leaving ench intolerable bad neighbors behind no as would hasten the extermination of the race. The perpetual slavery-slaveholder on the other hand, tells you, you have no right to ask the question! Discarding all common sense and wrapping himself in his wealth and the technicalities of the law, he says these people are my property; I have a legal right to them, hodily—I have a white ekin and wes born to inherit freedom and have slaves to obey me. They have a dark skin, were born to the inheritance of slavery, and are made to serve me; the law makes them my property now, and their issue through all time to come, belong to me, my heirs and assigns; to me and to those who hold under me belongs the exclusive right to decide the question; you have no right to inquire into the title hy which I hold my fellow man in bondage, nor have you any right to determine what the interest, welfare and happiness of the many reallowing each slave to hove the use of it for a quires in opposition to my contingent rights certain time, whereby it is eald a little water is and expectations; when my sow hes pigs, they are mine—and when my slave has children, they are mine also. He thinks of nothing, but maintaining his legal right, by perpetueting natural wrong—his supposed contingent right in naborn haman beings—his right to consign nnborn children to slavery—his right to fasten the worst of evils npon those who shall coma after him; his right to daprive the laboring white man of a just compensation for his toil; his right to continue the raising of women and children as pigs for the market; his right to separate the husband and wife, to deprive the parent of the child and the child of the parent; the right to prescribe what laws he pleases for their government; to punish for what cause he pleases, or without any cause at all! Not content, to hold as iong as life lasts, the blood and

Professor Annau. Professor Mitchell has rehones of the present generation of slaves; not content, to live himself upon the wear of other ployment for about 800 men. A square or brick post.

tenement has been erected for their workman Kentucky our readers are familiar, as in com
Medical Department of the St. Louis Univer
brow's, he claimalt as his exclusive right to fas-The Atlantic Cotton Millshave now huilt and relieve them of the hurthens and evils of the passage of a law to relieve them of the hurthens and evils of the listrict shall thus petition Congress, a dne respect to their will as well aste of the population. Whether a majority of the people can be induced to such a majority of the people can be induced to the such a majority of the people can be induced to the such a majority of the people can be induced to the such a majority of the people can be induced to the such as the period of the population opposed to the inalical and sond their supports to the Gulf by the poor white man; yoke him with, or path is allowed the poor white man; yoke him with or easy the them of the hurthens and evils of the District stories high, 4 picker houses, aggregate length and Illinois only, one voting is required, but a timers by his able cassays on the fevers of the South, and he will draw their supports to the Gulf by the poor white men; yoke him with, or path is allowed to become a city of considerable importance. Also 10 blocks of bourding ones for their operatives a sober, reflecting and intended to be connected with the confidence which a loag and inspection opposed to the inalical and sond their supports to the Gulf by the same navigable stream. The El Pase is likely to say, that the antient expect; end it am provision opposed to the inalical and sond their supports to the Gulf by the same navigable stream. The El Pase is likely to say, that the utmost respect; ond it am provision opposed to the inalicant and sond their supports to the Gulf by the same navigable stream. The El Pase is likely to say, that the antient ment and sond their supports to the Gulf by the same navigable stream. The El Pase is likely to say, that the adaptive same navigable stream and to shell the operation of the consideration of the constitution of lowe does not shell the same of the same of the constitution sign such a petition at the present tima, we have no means of knowing. It is very well known however, that the anti-slavery men handsome brick familiary, a stories high, rail-specific familiary, rail blocks of boarding houses, 250 feet in length convention for the revision of these Constitutions. They have three mills, each 200 feet tions shall be submitted to the people, in the doubtless render grently more extensive as well proportion to their numbers, and consequently and, as the progress of truth is onward, their long, eight stories high, or 105 thet to the ridge puniber and efficiency are every day advancing. They have also a building 968, feet la latter every twelfth year.

3 stories. They have three milis, each 200 long, on the long donbutes render grently more extensive as well long, eight stories high, or 105 thet to the ridge former State, once in seven years, and in the latter every twelfth year. proportion to their numbers, and consequently neturally very enpurior, and he has accom- divided among the isborers, and where the tenplished and enlitivated it by thorough study, the soil as he can cultivate to advantage; that

estructiveness; that as common schools canno exist in a Stata where a large proportion of the laborare are slaves, slavary tends thus by promoting ignoranca, to promote conservat hat internel improvements, commerce, manu-23d of May last. Among other important busi- factures, the mechanic arts, and all things report on the "Religions Instruction of the the laboring poor—to attrect or retain them in the country and furnish them subsistence, le as much as they tend to remove the distinctions

Thus we are told that New England with her forhidding slaves to be taught to read, and inhospitable clime and 63,000 square miles of urging the repeal of such statutes. The report ouce sterile, but now productive leed; her two was discussed in the Convention, and a majori- and a half millions of inhabitants, with only blacks; her 175,000,000 of dollars of ennual productions; her 575,000 children in her primary schools; her 44,000 students in her eace to memorialising the Legislature, the ma- academies; her 3,000 students in her colleges; jority hoping at a future meeting to accure with not one out of fifty of her grown white unanimity. In the dehate on the report it was population but can read and write, ia worse of course intimated that it was necessary to the with her delightful temperate clime, her 70,000 perpetuation of slavery, that slaves should be square miles of once fertila hut nowsterile land; kept in ignorance—not allowed to read &c., with but 800,000 whites, and 500,000 blacks, Rev B. M. Sanders of Georgis, in reply, said and but 76,000,000 of annuel production; but 36,000 children going to primary schools; but il,000 students attending her academies, and vine institution if, in order to its maintenance, but 1,000 receiving a collegiate education, and it was necessary to keep slaves from read- where one in ten of her adult population can neither read nor write; for say they, Virginia can show a greater amount of wealth in propor-tion to her white population than een New

Report and Debate referred to.

Is it not a atriking fact that not six years hireling; he can get no land to cultivate. Necaseity, then, drives him from the land of his birth, or mekes him a thief. Of course the poor laborers from other States do not migrate ieave are all who remain. Thus hy driving off the poor half of the whites, and valuing the ersons of two-fifths of those who remain (tha blacks) you swell the pro rata of individuel wealth, and proclaim to the world an example of surpassing prosperity, when in reality that portion of the State which most contributes to swell her pro rata of apparent wealth, is but an extensive community of paupers, for what is a ierge tract of land made poor by bad tillage, overstocked with half-fed, half-clothed negroes, a part of whom have to be sold and driven off each year to keep down the Increase and supply the remainder with food and elothing, but poorhouse on a large scale, miserably badly managed and ill-provided for at that; and yet such rapidity that all the attempts of the pro-

\$ 50,000 per ecre, 400 negroes, valued at \$300 each, 10,000

To a white family of ten persons this would mount to the great sum of \$18,000 each, yst nese 400 persons are on the verge of starvation, and from 10 to 12 of their nember have to be torn from their kith and kin yearly, and sold to the soni-drivers to keep the socis of the balance within their bodies. God forbid that we should ever see Kentneky thus spriched. But we are told that the record shows more crime in proportion in the free then in the slave States! rails. How is this? Are there fewer capital panishments in the slave then in the free States? et all, if you include the slaves executed. Bet here are fewer convicts in their penitentiary And why is it so? To the disgrace of humanity, the law measures punishment not according

crime hat station; the white gentleman is

often excused, and even honored, for what the

negro suffers death. And again: there is no

enitentiary for the slave—the lash and the galows are the only penalties—the State hangs and the master flogs. The convict's fate wonid often be a hlessing to the negro. And again: there are acts which the slave may commit with mpunity, which are criminal and disgraceful in the white. Thus: there ie no marriage relation recognised among slaves. The interest competent physician of Lencaster, because to of the master requires that the stock shell in- was an Emancipationist. crease, for on that he lives-it is food, clothing, education, and everything to his family; hence adultery and prostitution become virtues, and instead of bastardy being a diograce, it is the mechanic of Lancaster, because he had understood sonree of profit to the master, and induigence to that the gentleman had attended several Emantithe mother. But were a fair and just record kept in a community where there are a jarge anmber of slaves, of all the crimes, with the FRIENDS OF LIBERTY! Chairmans' will a would be found ten times as much erime in a lave as in a free community of the same nambers: at least there would be ten times as mach panishment, the infliction of which, unnecesearlly, would itself be a crime of the deepest dye. But it is said that among the whites, there is less crime in the slave than in the free States. This may be so. When oppression and want have forced the poor white man to the commission of crime in a siave State, he most generally finds his way to a strange lend, and arriving in a free country, his crimes are charged to the community in which he resides, rather than to an Interest in the settlement of this great questhe country where he received his education, tion, to attend and give his andivided attention But the greetest and most atrocioue crimes are to the man, who will, fearlessly and indepenthe offspring of elevery itself, and go uapanish- dently proclaim those great truths which should ed. Your slavsholder is a cavalier, and is wont to talk a great deal about chivalry. His son is sink deep into the heart of every philanthroa gentleman of leisure—he is brought up to pist, every patriot, every Kenteckiae, and every command the slave, who is bound to obey. He lover of the South." quickly learns to use the lash. He has leisnre to practice with the pistol. Helearns to flourish the bowie knife. Self-confident, he stands ready for a row, a scrape, a duel, or what not. When and a resident of Mercer County. working-men fight and kill, it is manslaughter, and they are punished. When duels among gentleman and in death, they die on the field of oner, and the slayer reaps renown. Having pinked his friend, he assumes consequence-be comes arrogant and offensive, and is often tha | Lick church, this evening at 2 o'clock. Can't scourge of that society which, hy its false oninion, has mede the worst of crimes creditable. So far from slavery being conduciva to good government, good morale, or national wealth and prosperity, I hold it to be the very bana of erusade against the property of the country "

aach and all. If the evils which I have described do not ac company alavery in Kentucky at present, it is only because slavery has not arrived at its aeme, hnt to this point, all the afforts of our pro-slavery friends tend.

Discussion .

The Emancipation discussion goes hravely on. A goodly number of Kantneky'a most gifted sons are abroad upon the stnmp proclaiming the dectrine of Emancipation-doing nobla battle in the generous cause. With such men as the Breckenridges, Young, Ciay, Underwood, Boyle, Marshall, for its advecates, who can donbt of the speedy triumph of the Emancipation movement in Kentneky?

We notice that Dr. Young is to address the people at Lancaster, Garrard co., on the 14th inst., and J. T Boyle, Esq., speaks to-day at

STRAMING ON THE RIO GRANDE.-We learn from the Texas Democrat that the Rio Grande and fearlessly, by voting for the Emsacipation has been navigated by steamboat to within a candidate. few miles of Presidio Rio Grande, which is 130 miles higher up than Laredo. A shoal of rocks prevented the boat from ascending above Presiio, but her captain thinks that the ledge is sueceptible of being blested and a channel thus opened, after which he thinks the river might

be navigated several hundred miles farther. A large trade will grow up on this extensive river, in the progresse of the settlement of New Mexico and Cellifornia. Chihnahna, Aguas Calientes and the mining districts near Zacate.

There were about 250 persons present ding about 25 ladies, and during the 3 hears Mr. Boyla was engaged in speaking, he was is situated in an extensive, fertile and beantiful ed in saying that he fully sustained his high reabounding in all the agricultural resources repatation as a clear-headed debater, and see of quisite to sustain a dense population.

Speaking of El Paso, the Houston Telegrank

"Whenever American capitalists shall have opened large mercantile establishments in this town, the traders from nearly all the depart- great inculns of slavery is resting upon us, and

them freemen to go to, and remain in a country where freedom makes them slaves; that the ted Str wealthy slaveholder is the only man who has leisure to study the rights of man, and the interests of the country; that concequently, he is ted States, says, "spitting is a national instituEMANCIPATION MOVEMENTS. Garrard County.

For the Examine Massas. Epiross-Gentlemen: I hova taken he liberty of presenting to the public, through the medium of your axcellent paper, a fam fact connected with the question of Emancipation, and slso the progress of the Emaucipation party in the county of Garrard. And is doing this, it is my tole object and intention to state noth-

ing which cannot be directly substantiated. Your readers are awars of the fact, that a isonssion of the Emancipation question recentiy took place in the town of Lancaster, between Captain Cassius M. Clay and and Judge George R. McKee, the substance and result of which were accurately given by a correspondent in a former aumber of your paper.

In reply to that correspondent, the editor of the "Garrard Banner," of the 15th inst., says; "We made a challange to Mr. Cley to discore this question, which, so far, he has failed to ac-

In answer to that statement I would remark that Cast. Clay did accept the proposition of Judge McKee, and so informed two gentlemen of this county, with a request that the fact should ba made known to the public.

That fact was made known to the public, by being openly stated in the streets of lancester, and it was the general understanding that said debate was to take place at New Hope, Paint Lick, on the first Friday and Saturday in July, I deem it due to Capt. Clay, as situapis have been made to misrepresent bim, that these fasts should be made known to the public.

Capt. Clay was completely trimmphant is the debate in Lancaster, and certainly had authing to feer in again encountering the same adver-

Jadge McKee is a man of tine talent, and posseeses an unesnal degree of vivacity, but in this instance, truth compelled the pro-sievery party of Garrard (with hnt few exceptions, to admit that their champion was defeated.

And I am heppy to state that in this county. the couse, which a few mouths ago supeared to be almost destitute of advocates, has grown with of this community from their position, will fall, and ntterly feil.

Notwithstanding, Mr. Sarteie, the condidate of the Emencipation perty of this county, has had to contend in debate with six pro-slavery candidates, he has upon all occasions, ie point of solid argument, proved more than a mate for their whole array. As an evidence of the rapid growth of the

party in Garrard, I would merely remerk, that the pro-slavery party have been forced to a Coa. vection; their men ere deserting their racks, and nothing but "noise sed confusion" pre-

We feel confident of victory in an even race. and Intend to contest every inch of groced.

It is truly mortifying to observe upon the part of a portion of the pro-slavery party of Garrard, a disposition to crush the poorer class of the community in their business, on account of their One gentleman of thet party advised a rich

slave-holder near town, to discharge a warthy and well qualified overseer, on account of his Emancipation opinions. Another of that party refused to purchase medicine of a respectable and And still another declared his intention to discontinue the custom he had extended to a we tre

pition meetings.

of personal prescription for episions sake, s this boasted land of freedom' Non-slaveholders, have you no rights?

The response of every true republican beert is, that we have rights, and knowing, dare man-

By reference to the "Garrard Baseer," of the 29th inst., an article will be seen in the editoral column, cailing apon every citizen "who feele

This man is James Sheanon, President of Bacon College, the Irish advocate of slavery. In another coinmn of the same paper, the

. . . J. T. Boyle, Esq, of Daaville, will make an Emancipation speech at Paint our Emancipation friends find orators and arguments at home, or must they send to "Little Britain" for aid and comfort in their eaholy

Now, why this inconsistency? They are willing to hear, and it is perfectly right for the pro-siavery party to have their cause advocated by persona who do not reside in Garrard. But upon the Emancipation side-you mest shat your months, and the mouths of your speakers. or we, the pro-slavery party, and the editor of the Banner will say that you are "blind with fanalicism, actuated by superstition and engaged in at unhaly crusade against the property of the cour-

The only paper published in Garrard sagsinst Emancipation, and consequently it is a one-sided business. Strangers are apt to thick, from the tona of the paper, that there are no Emancipatienists here,—hut permit me to assere you that after the Angust election, a tale will go forth from Garrard in favor of freedom, that will tell to the State that the working men of this cemmunity understand their rights, and heve coasulted their own interests at the polls, boldly

Lancaster, June 29, 1849.

PAINT LICE, Garrerd co., Ky., Jaly 2, 1849. Mesers. Entrons:-On Friday last J. Boyle, Esq., addressed a portion of the citizens of Gerrard in the Church at this piace, spea

the subject of Emancipation.

There were about 250 persons present, inclu-

whom the Emancipation party may feel justly

He showed most conclusively, the impracticability of permanently establishing, and secconsinity carrying into operatioe, a system of Common Schools in our constry, whilst the

The ladies in this aeighborhood are lending a helping hand to the cause, and are determined to convince the pre-clavary party, that they will not consider themselves degraded, by an

been always admitted thet in this od the majority has been upon the ation side, but as one of the great eviof the good effect of Mr. B.'s apeech, It nt to say-that at this precinci, where agerally 200 votes polied, on the Satr the apeech, the pro-slavery party ection between their candidates, only ed in polling by great efforts 42 votes. In the entire county thate are 1633 voters, nears from the Commissioners Booke, and out of this number, the pro-slavery party, by hard drilling, free use of money, and the most mairiag efforts, succeeded in polling 541 votes Thus leaving upon the emancipetion side 1002 votes. - Allowing them 100 more in Auged-it would still leave 992 Emancipation poles. But as the changes have been universally in favour of Emancipation, we confidently apect to receive to August, an overwhelming

The cry of proscription is to some extent heard in various parts of our country against the Emencipation party. We had hoped that Kanteckians were actua-

ted by higher motives, and influenced by nohar feelings than to endeavour to oppress their brother freemen, -hut alas!

"Man's inhomseity to mae Makes countless thousands monrn!"

They boast of their chivalry and their uncausted patriotism. The company from the eanly of Garrard, who were engaged in the hattle of Buens Vi-ta numbered when they left Keniucky, 78 rank and file. Of this number cay two were slaveholders .- They are now Enapoipationists. And of the 37 of the commay who returned aed are new voters in Garod, over two thirds are in favor of Emanci-

Yet the respect for the interest of the large meetily of the laboring class is entirely forgottes by these patriots in time of peace—these pohe chivalrous aristocrats.

The soldier wito lies periled his life upon ladian frontier, who has rathrned with his oses scatted in defence of his country-and a salaer whose ble has stained the aaeguior held of Buena sta, is to make way e taway African, even at the expense of his as life, and the lite, liberty and happiness of ha wife and children.

LIST TAN ET NATALE SOLUM. Muhlenburg,

We make the following extract from a letter nested by Rev. Isaac Bard, a much respected then of Muhlenburg county:

From the day this subject was opened by dis can.08, it has been gaining in our Green river couly And the gaio will count in tima to me. The sentiments are taking a deep sobfoundation The subject was new to thousands, and pro-slavery mee were so busy and on pas, that many-non-slavery men, without emberation took ground anddenly against lt. But many have found their arguments unsub-

Mr. Epissa - Permit me through your impar mne to correct a rumor, circulated by descant partisans to the prejudice of our couse. a That I do not intend to persevere in this a rase I whom have I hinted such a Light To no one whatever. Why should the people to vote on every question concerning per interests, distress themselves about a perand contest between Mr. Dickerson and Mr. I hason-two worthy champions, but almost emany nitra in their pro-slavery views? I do intend to resign my claims upon the confise reand support of the conservative votes of Scott in tay ! of e.t. er of my honorable competra, and the attempt to create such an impresent, by whomsoever made, is a work of superentation, and a most unfair method of endeavme to while what they would have others to be-Lete in the outset, a very small minority. We not demand immediate or remote eriancipasa, but only ask for the principle of the law of 3, and the : tof the people to vote upon the question of gradual emancipation and colonizahoe, or a cousti from with an open clause. Are we to sumender these vital questions, cimply to accommodate the personal ambition of other as-Certa n y ot. Conservatives, watch at opposits, organise torthwith; panoply refree leave with the weapons of truth and agrament, and stand up like men to your prin-Wall will a avail you to elect either of pour my of demonstrating your strength or a 'ag a gloriou, victory!—the victory of bera principles over slavery! We urge and called e ery briend of liberty to rally to their dinded, sustain their sectiments, and stand . . their principles, and whether defeated or we have nothing to fear; for if we stude even be defeated throughout the State, 70 can up-et any ultra pro-slavery constitution attempted to be fastened upon us. They tell us our teeth, "Now's your time; vote your prin-As" S'and beck for fear of their proscription, and they themselves will laugh at your "moster-" dactivity." And now, that the voters of cont may understand fully the sentiments of who may wish to become their public serints, we challenge the pro-slavery cundidates a meet us in regular, orderly and peaceable deite, for one, two, three, or more days, together, Georgetown, at the Stamping Ground, at Turkeyfoot, at 'Squire Holland's, shere, every where, any time, all the time. would not cover our light under a bushel. terate it for the benefit of all; we court andy to exhibit to this community the staand of truth. If you went our votes, take

adious efforts to persuade them that "there n mochance for our election." its not with a vain-glorious spirit we throw the challenge, but from a consciousness at we have on our side truth, mercy, justice, chational interests, religion, the bible, and the

Centlemen, in the name of humanity, once am we dare you, noble and chivalrous knights d savery, to a contest, involving the rights of has, the fundamental principles of free governher, the good morals of this community, the penty of the Commonwealth, and the honor our common Creator, who, by a system of duties pertaining to the affice. petral slavery, it is ettempted to dishonor, as tegres! and original propagandant of univert wrong and eternal degradation.

The "one hundred and one" stratagems to the voters of Scott, have all foiled. The non are now before the people; if our opponen fea: discussion let them eay so; if not, the the day, and then let the victors say. We met the enemy and they are outs."

ETAN STEVENSON.

Williel, Reason be Sustained in Bias ouri. The St. Louis New Ere, the organ of the Arberners, says:-

New is the time for Col. Benton to unfurl hie derished and curtured him with the devo-

of his nama in favor of Emancipetion, touch it will not accomplish it at once, will eyes the way that will essuredly in the end actaplish the object desired. And we know of to more glorioga a finale to his public life, not tonishe could accomplish the construction of negative from St. Louis to San Francisco, that to win the appellation of being the eman-coater of Missouri fram the blightening infin-

RIGHTLY REMOVED.—Readers may remember State one time ago the Rev. James Gurley, a cler-fran of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was named to leave his appointmed station as a name among the Wyandot indiane, by the lean, Mr. Hewett. Representations on the enbheat, Mr. Hewett. Representations on the embiest were made to the Department, with the result

actinate to the Department, with the following letter:—Cin. Globe. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTESION, We fied the following card of Dr. Brecken-

A Card.—Letters from tadividual friends, and from committees of clitzens in various portions of this state, inviting mas to visit many different town and counties, and participate in discussing the great questions nownic cupying the public mind, have accumulated on my bands to ruch an extent, that I find it impossible to answer them privately, without neglecting other duties more immediately binding upos me. I am, therefore, competied to throw myself on their kindness, and from Cassius M. Clay cama to hand:

T. I. Goddin, Equ.—Dear Sir—living and the dead, requires that the events of the 15th of June should is Squira Turner in one of the pro-slav in the county of Madison for the County

dulgence to one general and public answer.

In regard to the question of negro-slavery, and the interest and duty of Kennicky concerning it, my opinions have been so tong and clearly made up—my connection with former discussions had been so intimate—and ray participation in those recent movements, which resulted in the pistform adopted by the Frankfort Convention of the 38th of April, had been of that description that in the pastorm adopted by the Frankfort Convenuent of the 25th of April, had been of that description, that, al-together, it would have been disgraceful in me to have remained a silent speciator of so great a struggle. The part that I would act I left to be decided we ofly by the course of events. That assigned to me is not the one I would have chosen; and it is possible that I might have been more useful if I had been left free to accept the invitations which have been pressedupon me from so many counties of the State. As it is, upon a full view of all the circumstances, it

As it is, upon a full view of all the circumstances, it was deemed to be my duty, and, on the whole, the best use that could be made of my services, to canvass the county of Fayetta—theirgreat slave-holding county in the State—for a seat in the Convention. In the midst of this Cauvass, the difficulties of which my friends in other counties can well imagine, from the general temper of the pro-slavery party throughout the State, the choiere appeared in our midst, five weeks ago, and still prevails as an epidemic. It seems to me, therefore, that under the circumstances in which I find rayself, my duty as a father of a family, as a Pastor, as a good citizen, and as father of a family, as a Pastor, as a good citizen, and as a friend of the great principles which I am called publicity to represent, points out but one line of conduct, and that is respectfully to decline these numerous and distant invitations, and faithfully acquit myself, in the field tasighed to me, of all the obligations linding upon me

This shall endeavor, a arnestly, and at whatever noe-rifice, to do. I say to our friends throughout the State, I not not confident of the success of our cause here; but I am not without hope. Let all those who appose the in-crease and the perpetuity of slaveryin Kentucky dotheir uty as faithfully as we in Fayette will do ours; and what-ver may be the immediate effect on the elections to the convention, the lasting results must be to pace the emaacipation party in the State in a position of commanding strength, and to secure the early triumph of their princi-

es. No man had less personal inducement to occupy the particular position assigned to nie than I had; no main had greater sactifices to make, in order to do zo; no main had less to hope for, personally, in making any actifice at all. I therefore consider myself at liberty to exfinet a tail. I therefore consider myself at hoerty to ex-hort every friend of our great enterprise throughout the t'ommon wealth, to set himself to work, earnestly, with a full dependence on God, with a noble confidence in the power of truth, with an abiding frust in human nature, and with an unshaken reliance on those great printiples or justice, freedom and humanity, which the at the hum-dation of the whole programmed development of scelety. dation of the whole progress and development of society, which have done so much for mankind, and which are capable of doing so much mora. Our generation hears our voice; our children will take up the acho of it; and

God will not let it die la silenc :.

RO. J. BRECKINRIDGE. Front the Republic.

California. We publish below two official documents frote the Collector at San Francisco, abowing the number of emigrants arrived there between the 1st of October, 1848, and the 31st of March, 1849, in reign and American vesaels. Also the amount gold exported in foreign and American vessels, and the value of goods entered at the cuatom house. will he seen that emigrants are flocking le-California from all parts of tha habitable globe. by yet, the foreign emigration seems to have outumbered the Americae: hut it must be borne in

etween the times specified la 2,433. The amount of gold exported during the same p The amount of gold entered at the cuntom-house

Number of persons arriving from foreign ports Turner replied by dinying that he had used the in foreign vessels fom October 1, 1848, to name of True American. I told him it mattered

in foreign vesse	la fom Octobi	er 1, 1545, to
the 31st March, 1	349, at the por	t of San Fran-
cisco, California		,
From England		F6
I reland		42
Scotland		31
New South Wa	es	1
France		173
Beigium		9

Iroland	10
Freiand	42
Scotland	34
New South Wsies	1
France	173
Beigium	9
Switzerland	4
Spain	411
Germany	100
Sweden	6
Denmark	9
Russia	0
Portugal	6
Brazil	21
Chilli	270
Peru	90
New Greoada	0
Columbia	9
Ecuador	6
Cains	8
Sandwich islands	21
Havana	3
Sardinia	1
Western Islands	3
Mexico or Lower California	154
U. States	340
Wetal	4713

Noumber of persons arriving in American visites from Or where 1, 1818, to March 31, 1819. CURTON BOUSE,

San Francisco California, April 1, 1919-Value of goods entered at the port of Sun Francisco, Cali forms from October 1, 1948, to 31st March, 1919. \$1,089,901 85

Statement of gold dust expected from the part of Sen Fra

cisco from October 1, 1818, to 31st Marth.		
	Ounces.	Amount.
in foreign vessels	116,7914	\$1,868,712 973,328
Total export	177,697}	2,812,010

CUITOM-HOUSE.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY-INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT .- The Boaton papers are filled with ac-

The apeech of Governor Briggs comprised words of high and flattering but not fulsome compliment to the man, and other words of grava end cornest import, edmonitory of the vast responsibilities and

and east and proscribe the '33 lew and open Choate, of Salem, a member of the senior cleas.

The Latin hymn, written by F. A. Lane, of the senior class, was then beautifully sung.
Then followed the inaugural address, which was ellvered in a very distinct and impressive man-

ltory was dispersed, to meet again at Gore Hall, where, within half on honr, another procession was formed, which proceeded to Harvard Hall, where tha feast for the lnner men was provided. The hall, which had been beautifully decorated to the state of the land of the la aner, in this cause, and give to his Stote, that a cherished and currented him with the devoa of a mother toward her only child, the evithe that he can soar above the netty party con-

Dr. Holmes, the mong the company-written by

The ceremonies of the day were closed by a general and most aplendid Illumination of the College building in the evening, the band, meanwhile, dis-conrsing its best music from a stage erected in the yard. The number of lights employed in this hrilliant illumination, is eald to have been 16,000, and they were erranged with greet skill, and produced a beautiful effect. The lights were in some cases

Department of the interior, Washingtoe, May 28, 1849.

Washingtoe, May 28, 1849.

Its "Proceedings of the Quarterly Meeting Concurrence of the Methodist Episcopel Church of Insolutions in reference to the expulsion of the Lama station, Ohio Conference," containing let, lame Garley, missionary to the Wyandot limit teerivel at this Department.

We find nothing of special political interest in the paper. The Comercio of Lima centains an account of the execution of Colonel Wincerdon.

Just as our paper was going to press, the folridge in the last Lexington Observer and Reporter: lowing account of the cowordly attack upon

C. M. CLAY'S ACCOUNT OF THE FOXTOWN T. I. GODDIN, Esq.—Pear Sir—Justice to the living and the dead, requires that the inclancholy events of the 15th of June should be truly atsted opened the canvass by denouecing the emancipaat April court. I replied to hier and vindicated the petrictism and principlea of that party. I then disject of alavery. A similar debate took place in About this time it began to be immored complain that I, being no candidate, followed him in debate. I said to them and Mr. Turner that if he would abstain from dencuncing us, the emancipationists, I aligned not feel myself compelled to answin his apecchies. About the second week of day, a third and a similar debate took place at Million's. My friends suoposed from rumora that I would be personally assaulted that day. Un hat occasion Richard Runyon asked me if I edopted the platform of the Frankfort convention, the 25th of April. I replied that I did. He then said I occupied "damned broad ground;" I mildly replied, that I hopel always to bese my actiona upon broad principles. I then regarded Runyon us attempting to provoke a quarrel, but let it pass,

agreed among the caedidates and myself that each should speak one hour; Mr. Willis to precede, Mr. Chenanit was to follow, I was to speak next, and then Mr. Turner. As soon as Chenault closed. stand, giving as his apology that the people were going home. I took it good-humoredly, remarking that the people always stayed when I was expected to speak. The debete continued until near

place as I felt actually worn out, to which he at length reluctently essented. Mr. Willis led off as apeech far more inflammetory and injutious to me ereonally than any he had heretofore made. rille Examiner as holding treasonable correspon dence with the abolitionists of Ohlo, and read from the writings of the Garrisonian abolitionists the most bitter denunciations of slavebolders. I approached the stand and asked that lnasmuch as would have no opportunity to reply, that he would allow me to make an explanation: he being ailent, proceeded to say that the article which he rea on the True American was written by a Southern and that this statement only includen Americans, stavehulder, whose views were different from mine as avowed in the same number in which it appeared: that I had been ainudered during my visit to the North a short time previous, and the Keetucky press had refused ma the privilege of defence; in consequence I had been very libered in my paper, evolwedly allowing even in the editorial columna, articles of very dissimilar sentiments, and that I thought Mr. Turner was hard preeaed to he compelled to go back four years to bring up objectionable matter ie the discussion. This explanation only occupied a minute or two not, as every body knew his allusion. He ther asked him if he intended to divide the time according to agreement the dar before; he made an evasive reply emid cries of 'go on,' aed absolutely gave no direct answer. In the meantime 1 men Attaches. All the State Saloons were onendrew out my watch and remarked that he had been

my carpet-bag was lodged, and put on a knife seven inchea in length, and an inch sad one eight le breadth, which i usually carry for self defence. and returned to the stand; for my instincts as e man, as well as my usefulness as a citizen, had determined ma never to nubmit to personal indignity. I do not dany that I have other and more efficier wearons of defence then this knife, but so allchi wea my apprehension of assault that I was lulled lose false accurity. When Mr. Turner had concluded his address, determining to be creatly in the right, I asked his passon for mistaking the hour, saying that I thought it had been two hours when it had been but one. So far from eccepting my spoligy he dryly remarked that no doubt that thought his speech four hours long iestead of two; this I also bore in science. I then accended the stand and said that yesterday of Waldin'a, Mr. Torner agreed that I should speek first, and yet, without any notice, he occupied the stand le violation of his own agreement, and now to-day he is the first up sgare, and refuses to assent to ony compromise. I claim both from the theory of the government and from the prantice of all parties, that Mr. Burnam, the emaucipation candidate, has an equal right to be heard, either through himealf, his son, or some friend before the people! I presume there is out a man present who will deny the justice of this claim. I do not ask to be heard myself, my interruption of Mr. Turner was not on my own account, but that my friend Mr. Burnam, who desires to address you, should have a fair dis tribution of the time. After some other irrelevent explanation with regard to Cheanault, mynel and Turner, I was about to resums my aeat, when I was questioned by Richard Runyon. He asked me if I bad not asserted that the School bonds were burnt. I told irlen I had; he then said it was not time. I replied that it was true, and referred him to the aut and the School Commissioner's report, and remembering that this was the same man who had insuited me at Million's, who was currently reported to be Turner's agent at the meeting held in Richroond, of the original friends of constitutional reform, in presenting resolutions. of the Maryland Hospital, and he has returned to Dorcheater county, his native place.

I pumued him with just indignetion: 'yea, air, you voted for the bill to bute, by your own admission you are guilty, and therefore you are aenaitive.—
Ask your master here, whose tool you ere, if I
state not the truth.'' I was about getting down from the stand, when Mr. Thrner again asceeded the etand, and discludined that Runyon was his tool. I then said "he makes himself your tool, your willing tool," and atepped off the atand. then remarked in an under tone, that this was the

know. Being assalled from behind I turned, and seeling my kaife in the possession of some persen, for which apparently there seemed to be a struggle, I solzed it with my right hand, and by twisting it with my left, (eutting three of my fingers,) I sacceeded in recovering II. For about time I was losemible, probably the effect of violent blowe; I then heard the lurating of a cap; I found I was annable to see, I therefore retreated a faw paces out of the dense crowd. My son Warffeld, fourteen years old, came up to me crying and offered me an old pistol, three inch listing is triangular an irefficient weapon. So soon as I re-

this Irejected as an inefficient weapon. So soon as I re-covered my sight, and perceived where Cyrus Turner was, I made towards him; he retreated with the crowd. The crowd giving way behind him ha Iell, when I at templed to strike, or did strike him in the abdomen with

mitted that he did not. I know not who struck me-it

wourd, unable to have my bed mada up. In this condi-tion I have dictated the preceding statement to an aman names. C. M. CLAY. nensie. July 24, 1919.

An elegant writer in the Dublin University Magusine styp of Min Edgeworth: "She has done much good that the world knows of, much

ABRIVAL OF THE HIBBRNIA.

the President of the French Republic:-

The President of the Republic of the French peg Some factious men have sgain dared to raise the clumnies, and their pravocationa. The majority of the Assembly itself le the ob-

ject of this outrage.
The accusation directed against me is only pretext; and the proof of it is that they, who now attack me, manifested the same hatred and injusice when the peopla of l'aris nominated me representative, end the people of France President

This aystem of agitation Leeps up in the conntry useaslness and distrust, which engender mis-All that must cease. It is time that the wellintentioned be re-assured, and that the wicked

The republic has no more implacable enemies thau those men who perpetuate disorder. They force ua to changa France into a camp, and our ideas of emelioration end progress into prepara-tions for combat end defence. Elected, as I am, by the nation, the couse which I defend is yours, t is that of all civilization, and I will not recoil before any measures to lnaure its triumph.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

PARIA, Jane 13, 1849.

Miacellaneous. It is reported that Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hawey the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, is to aucceeded the late Sir Benjamin D'Urban as comnander of the forces in British North America. No successor has yet been named to the colonelmy of the 51st foot

Mr. Arthure I'. Bagby, late United atates Minister at the Court of his imperial Majeaty the Emperor of Rusaia, has arrived in London from St. Petersburg, on his way to Liverpool, en route to he United States. It is stated that Medame Catalini has died of Cholera, effer an illness of 24 hours. She wall be deeply regretted, for her character was amiable in

the highest degree. We learn from the Times that Mr. Hannegan arived at Berlin no the 12th of June. Advices from Liverpool up to the hour of the steamers's salling state that news had been seceiv d from t'aris to the effect that M. Guiacard, Colonel of the artillery of the National Guard, had heen arrested. The Guard itaelt had been die

Charged. As acon as the intelligence of the attempted in Lyons and Havre, disturbances were apprehended. The Bank of France accounts, show that for the week previous to the steamer's aailing, an influx of specie in Paris of 3,000,0001, with an income of 1,500,000 notes out. The credit to the Tresaury was 3.250,000 more the last week.

From Spain there was a report that the Spanisle spedition was to be reinforced 4,000 men. The following proclamation was published Rome on the 3d by the triumvira: "Romanai-To the crime of attacking a friendly

anner, Gen. Oudinot adds the infamy of treachery. le violatea the written promise we have ie or banda not to attack ue before Monday.

"Arise, Romana! to the walls, to the gates, to the barricades! Let us prove to the enemy that Rome cannot be conquered even by treachety.-Let the Eternal City rise to e mae with the energy of one common thought! let every man fight! let every man have faith ie the victory! let every man remember our ancesters, and be great! Let right Vive la Republique! Rome, from the residence of the Triumivirs,

June 2. THE QUEEN'S BALL-Iler majesty gave a State of the Diplomatic Corps, and among them the American Minister, Mr. Bancroft, and the gentlement Attaches. All the State Saloons were open ed—the Queen and Prince Albert recaived the port, Ct., left on estata of about a million of dolong them the Megara loss is stated at S,000. The Austriana Source of the Jordan, A Ta'amirah, Camp on the River Beius, Mustafa tha Cook, Mustafa tha Cook, Mustafa tha Cook, Mustafa tha Cook, Shrift of Megara loss is stated at S,000. The Austriana Source of the Jordan, Mustafa tha Cook, Mustafa tha Cook, Shrift of Megara loss is stated at S,000. The Austriana Source of the Jordan, A Ta'amirah, Camp on the River Beius, Mustafa tha Cook, Mustafa tha Cook, Shrift of Megara loss of the Hungarians by Georgy. The news of Shrift of Megara loss is stated at S,000. The Austriana Source of the Jordan, A Ta'amirah, Camp on the River Beius, Mustafa tha Cook, Shrift of Megara loss of the Hungarians by Georgy. The news of Shrift of Megara loss is stated at S,000. The Austriana Source of the Jordan, A Ta'amirah, Camp on the River Beius, Mustafa tha Cook, Shrift of Megara loss of Shrift of Megara loss is stated at S,000. The Austriana Source of the Jordan, A Ta'amirah, Camp on the River Beius, Mustafa tha Cook, Shrift of Megara loss of Shrift o refreshmenta were served in the dinner room, tress of the robes and maids of honor following lu Bridgsport. tha suite. The Queen wore a blue ailk dress covered with blue tuile en ruche, omamented with bouquets of aweet pess and diamonds. The head-dress was composed of aweet peas and dia-monds, to correspond to the dress. The National Anthem having been played, her Majesty opened the Ball at 10 c'clock in a quadrille. Strausa's band was stationed in the Ball-room, and

occupies nearly two columns of the London THE GERAT BEITAIN .- We understand that this vessel has been purchased by Mr. Colline, of Lon-don, for 400, fWi, and that he has commissed in a further expense of 4.22,000 to have ber fitted out

for sea. She is to ply between thet port and New The accretaries of the Peace Congress Commit tee, the Rev. Henry Richard and Elihu Burritt have returned to England from Paris, where the have been making preliminary arrangements for the great l'eace Congress, which is to be held in that city in the month of August. Their reception has been cordial and encouraging. They have had interviews with some of the most infinential men bility during surgical operations. in France, who have entered with lively interest into the objects of the proposed congress, and who

have readily offered to take a part in the proceed The person who aupplied M. Ledru Rollin with the papers on which he founded hie attack on the President and the Ministera was a Colonel Frappoli, who had been eent by the Roman Governmento l'eris to furnish accounts of what passed in Rome. It is said that the news of the alleged loss of 5,000 or 6,000 men on the part of tha French on the 4th was communicated by Colonul Frappoli

Colonel Frappoli, is, it seems, a friend of Maz-William Ilamilton, tried for shooting at the Queen, is aentenced to aeven years'a transportation, which appeared very much to surprisa him It was ataled in court upon good enthority, that it was her Majesty's express desire that the punishment of flogging abould not be inflicted upon the

prisoner. The Biahop of Oxford has proposed in the house of Loida, that oe account of the escouragement -they are friendly and well disposed. There given to the alave-trade by the empire of Brazil, that country ahould be expressly excluded from the advantages derivable from our recent reform of the nevigation laws. The motion met with no

The cholera has been raging with great violence at Rennes; it has also broken out at Preaburg. The last advices from Egypt announces that the malady was making fearful ravages in Cairo and

remarked as a singular coincidence. The Council General of the Back of Frence have placed at the disposel of the Prefect of the Seine the aum of £25,000 to be distributed amongst the

families of the victima of the cholera. Two printing uffices in Paria, where the revalu tionary journals, were prieted, have been entered by the authorities, and the presses amashed. These onrnala are accordingly extinguished.

The unfortunate ex-Kieg of Sardinla, Charles Albert, le aerioualy, and it la even said dangeroua-

ly, ill et Oporto.
THE JEWS' RELIEF BILL.—The bill to allow the Hebrewe to ait In Parliament without teking oaths contrary to their religious helief, passed the Commona, 272 to 206.

NAVIDATION LAWS REPEAL.—At 10 o'clock at night, June 12, the Lords possed the bill to repeal the greater part of the Navigation Laws of England—It has become a lew. THE ROMAN PROPLE AND THE POPE.-The correspondent of the Times disposes as follows of the calumny which charges the Republic with maintaleing itself against the real wish of the people, who ere falsely said to long for the return of the

Pope. This writer is not pertial to the Roman Republic: As a lover of truth end an inquirer into fecia, I this of the passer by, end would perchance impart a wholesomy admonition of a certainty to atsuce that attenda this invasion. Notwithstanding that the French Government has deceived all with the eight—the hurisl of the dead has become As a lover of truth end an inquirer into fecta, I ing that the French Government has deceived all the other Powers, parties to the Congress at Gasta, as well as trifled with his engagements to the Pope, still it must be presumed that the expedition to lengthened line of mourners to the tomb. No. Rome has been made, not only for the purpose of protecting "the legitimate influence of Frence," but also for the restoration of Papacy, whether spirtual or temporel; or both. It has taken place ing now. The death of the late President of our legitimate that the expedition to purpose of beath true to the progressive spirit of the age—and his agents act with electric apeed; there is no time for mourn-legitual or temporel; or both. It has taken place ing now. The death of the late President of our legitimate that the expedition from Panama to the newigeble waters of Chagres river.

The Journal says: spirtual or temporel; or both. It has taken place in the belief that a atrong reactionary party existed In Rome, as well as in the provincea; and devoted, as the people were supposed to be to Pio Note in the serve of the opportunity to declare openly in his favor. During three weeks after the landing of the French the gates of Rome were unclosed, and the provinces have been free of the armed bands atteched to Mazzini, and the anti-Positional party. Still not a single man has joined the French comp, and not one Roman, either of the city or ot the country, from Bologna to Terracina, city or of the country, from Bologna to Terracina, has taken up orme for the Pope. Where, then, is the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action, or the reactionary perty? It is neither the re-action are re-actionary perty. It is neither the re-action are re-actionary any person anxions for the restoration of church government beyond the immediate influence of the cerdinels at Goeta? I fear the European Cuth-

data, and have been contounding two things that are essentially different. I mean the return of the Pope himself, and the restitution of the Government of cardinals. The Czar heving assembled the Russian and Polish Catholic Bishops at St. Petersburgh made them the following epesch:

nent offers a feir specimen of what men come Tha following proclamation has been issued by to if thay heve no falth-how great ere the follles and absurdities which they commit! Look at Rome; I predicted all that would happen there. Faith has antirely disappeared in the

Weat. The menner in which the Pope has been treated is e plain proof the true faith axstandard of revolt against a government of a ligiti-mate cheracter, since it is the produce of univer-of the Cross) that this holy faith may be meinsal suffrage. They secuse ma of having violated taised. I told tha late Pope Gragory XVI, the constitution—me, who six months have sup-ported, without being moved, their abuse, their elss. The present Pope is a good man, his inelsa. The present Pope is a good man, his intentions ere excellent, but his principles arour ton much of the spirit of the ege. The King of Naples is a good Catholic; ha had bean caleby induca the Trinmvirate to capitulate. The lemelated to the Pope, and now the Pope is London Globe of the 22d says, "it is generally be-

Bishop Holowinski replied-"Your Majosty, the Holy Fether was obliged to ylaid to circumstances ceil the spirit of tha ega." The Emperor—"Very possibly; but all these patch from Maraeilles was recived as they were disorders arise from went of feith. I am not going to press announcing the entry of the French a facatic, but I have firm feith. In the West

implaty." Addressleg the Polish Blehope, the Czur continued-"You are the near neighbors of those misgnided men; let your example be their gulda. It you ancounter obstacles, address yourselves to ma. I will amploy ell my power to stam this torrent of Impiaty and ravolt which is spreading more and more, and threatens even to penetrate into my dominions. A revolutionery spirit is the result of implety. In tha West thera is no longer any religious faith, and this evil will increase still more." Addressing himself to the Matropolitan Bishops, and kissing his hand, the Czar concindad by saying:

I trust that it will always continua so." THE GREAT CONSTIBACY .- The Goselle d'Aix a- Chapelle of Juon 12, says: "Our correspondents ie Russla Inform ne that the arrests recently mede at St. Pettersburg have been followed by others more numaroes. A vast conapiracy has been discovered having its ramifications in the Western part of the Empire especially at Wilns, Grodno, Minek, Mobilew and Witepak. The number of these arrests is reckoned at aeveral hundred, among them several man of distinction. At Witna many young man, students of medicine and Catholic theology, have been esized; many arrests hava

THE CIRCASSIANS VICTORIOUS .- ACCOUNTS from Constactinopla to the 25th of Mey, publish to the Morning Herald, state that intelligance had reached that city of the Circussians having successfully attacked the Russian army surrection in Paris reached the Home Department In the pass of Ramich, while on its march to he greatest excitement ensued. At Marsellies, proceed to the Dannblan principalities, and put thosa troops to the ront, after having killed an autograph letter from the l'opa to Louis Napo-3,500 men. The Russiaea afterward railled and reattempted to accomplish the object of their ourney, but were agale rapulsed, with a farther lose of 200 men. The Russian General, Nestoroff, then ahandoned his mission, and withdrew to Tiflis, with the remeindar of his army. The Circessiann had, on the 17th of April, mada an attack on the Russian garrison of Republic with troops led on under a Republican and many of them fled; but those who were Peter Warden, attacked some Aostrian entrenchcaptured were slaughtered by the aword. In these engagaments tha Circassions took 160 guns, together with large quantities of arms end aminnuition.

THE SULVAN OF TURKEY is programateg in the scheme of improvement that he bas adopted. riumph, and let eternal shame attend the ally of lie hes planned a system of railroads, undertaeucournging also the cultivation of the Turkish and Russians. The latter forces were completely language and literatura by every means, and defeated, and left 23,000 killed on the field. The ball, on the evening of the 13th inst., in Bucking especially by offuring prizes for the best transla-ham Placa. The invitations included the whole tions of the standard works in ancient and

spesking two hours, it then being 4 o'clock; he spesking two hours, it then being 4 o'clock; he spesking two hours, it then being 4 o'clock; he spesking two hours, it then being 4 o'clock; he spession of the Expedition, Sheikh of Mezra's, will, to relatives and other individuals, and to this battle is received by privete letters, and so the Expedition, Sheikh of Mezra's, will, to relatives and other individuals, and to the Expedition, Sheikh of Mezra's, will, to relatives and other individuals, and to the Expedition of the Expedition, Sheikh of Mezra's, will, to relatives and other individuals, and to the expedition of the Expedition benavolent eocieties. Among the latter was paper alindea to it The Floyd of Vienna contains Ruined Bridge of Semakh, Greek Archbiahop, After the arrival of the Hoyal visitora, the Queen one of \$8000 to the Bible Society, and another not the most distant allusion to it. and Royal circle entered the Ball-room—the mis- of \$5000 to the Femala Bacavolant Society of

with fear of cholers, that sha did not reflect upon and gone to the Magyars.

STATURE.—M. Quetalot gives the medium height of the Friench as 5 feet 3 inches. The singlish arrange is sent to be it rect i 1-Zinches. Medical Times.

Anaesthetic Agents .- M. Stanislans Julian says Jerrold's News,) has discovared that tha

This is a very desirable end healthy tarritor and the British possessions of the North, is set-tled by mostly Yankees of stirring industry. see them every dey in crowds as we ride along are some of the most beautiful lakes and rivers hera I ever saw, with green bottoms, which af-

There is a great demand for all kind of mechanics, who obtain tha highast wages. There is a great demand for good cows, cattle, horses, end mules, which commend a round price. No Alexandria. The eimultaneous outhreak of the pestilence in so many different parts of Europe is or energy of character in him, but you cannot drink liquor hera; it do n't agree with the conntry or you -you do not need or want it.

> Mann, of Showhegan, states that a body was brought from Thomaston and interred as that of Dr. Coolidge's, who it was reported committed suicide while in prison about six weeks since. Suspicious being aronsed, the body was disintarred a faw days since, in presence o sixteen persons, including Dr. Mann himself and Coolidge's father, and thay all agreed that It was not his body. Mr. Coolidge testified that his son had lost the end of one thumb and had no scar on his face; whereas the corpse had a acer on the check, and both tnnmbe ware whole. The circumstances has created considerable excitement.

A few weeks since in St. Louis, the occe

AFRICAN AND TEXAN SLAVE TRADE.—The Caddo (La.) Gazetta has the following ramarkable para

ARRINAL OF THE CANADA.

Boston, July 5. The Canada arrived at Halifax on Tuesday mornleg, and at the dock hers last avening. She brings 94 passengers.

Up to the ex ming of the 21st ult., no news had been received in Paris of the entry of the French Army into Roma. Oudinott would not make e general ettack hefore the 16th or 17th, when tha news of the failure of the conspliacy of tha 13th ln France would reach Naples, and problieved that the telegraph will ennounce to-morrow the capitulation of Rome." The Gazette of Lyone of the 20th ult., says, that a telegraphic dis-

France. The attempted insurrection in Paris has been

into Rome.

followed by mora formideble resistance to the laws. At Lyona e serious eogagement took place in the stracts between the troops and mob, in the REV. J. DICKEY, Hainpin, Ills. course of which a cossiderable number of lives M. Ryan, Maysville, Ky. were lost on both sides. Barricades were thrown connon. The fighting commenced on the morning Joseph Fusher, Chester, Vt. of the 15th nlt., and continued till lata et night. Up to the latest moment all was tranquil. Le- J. Baldwin, Bethany, Va.

has daclined in Paris. A telegraph dispatch, dated Lyons, P. M., 16th nlt., announces that the insurgents had been completely ronted, the atreets cleared, and the city retroops in and around Lyons, and there are no sp. H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky.

An attempt was mode to create a disturbance of Marsailles, which totally failed. One regiment of cavalry put all to the routa without striking a hlow. Miniaterial changes are about to take place,

and La Fauvre and friends are about to retire. l'aris from Goeta, and that ha le beerer of importeet dispetchea for tha Franch Government, besidea leon, expressing his regret at the bomberdmeet of

Hangary.
The news from Hungary is contradictory; some eccounts give the adventage to the Austrians in the South. Two actions happened, both terminatiog to the advantage of the Imperialiats. The Socha, when the latter became panie stricken, Hungarian General, Pergel, from the fortress of ments, hut was ultimataly repulaed, though the Austrians admit they auffered severely.

Another battle was fought by Baron Lillochich, which is soid to have heee a brilliant victory; but the Austrian accounts are not trustworthy, at least

as regerds their own loss. The London Times of the '22d has intelligence battle tooh place on the large plain between Raal of the Dead Sea. On a large scale from accurate surand Weiselbury, and lasted aixty-four hours. The veys.

Another affair is mentioned as having taken Sherif Massa'd, Emir Nassi'r Tombs in the Valley of Jo-Bridgsport.

Another ansar is mentioned as having and Beni Sukr Sheikh, place at Croma. A brigade was sent by Schlick from Orunburg, under Gen. Wiss, who was taken she had premonitory symptoms of the cholera, ste nearly half an sunce of concreted opinm.

Schlick aent this brigade to cover his right as the concreted opinm.

Covered to the Passar is mentioned as having and Beni Sukr Sheikh, Pligrims Bathing In the Jordan, Shore of the Dead Sea, Greek Priest at Nazareth, Greek Priest at Nazareth, Greek Priest at Nazareth, Fountain of Nazareth, Greek Priest at Nazareth, Fountain of Nazareth, Greek Priest at Nazareth, Fountain of Nazareth, Shore of the Dead Sea, Aln Jidy, 2ch Tribes, Basilec.

Schlick aent this brigade to cover his right As the official account of an expedition which has attracted no small, share of public attention, it has another

Letters from Odenburgh state 5that a certain Count of the Imperial Chamberlein and others, in whose possession were a number of passports of the rebel parties have been spared to render it worthy its national character. It is printed on targe type and fine paper; the i lustrations are very numerous, presenting the most interesting points connected with the Expedition, and have been engraved in the best style of the art, while the execution of the whole may confidently be presented as equal. the rebel parties have been found and arrested The only mention or allusion which can be gleaned from the Vienna papers regarding the great battle fought from the 13th to 15th, near Rash is the sorfought from the 13th to 15th, near Rash is the sermisa that the defeat of Wess' brigade had givan enthorities maietaie that the route of Wess'

brigade was only the epigode of another battle. A letter of the 13th ult., from Cracow, published in the Brialaw Gazette, mentions the affair hetwaen they anguard of the Maygara and Russiana within the gallociom frontier at Jordanon. The Russian Col. Mayden was killed, and 200 Corsacks were cut off and taken prisoners. Another letter dated Cracow 15th nit, mentioes the report of an engagement at Eng Pass, between the Rusaiau advenced guard and Gen'l. Bim, numbering

The news from Italy is to the 13th nlt., up to

which date the Romans had maintained their po most dignified manner refused yielding to the wells and a portion of their troop entered thacity. over, bur it appears that on the 12th Oudinot is-aued a letter to the Trienius meking a last appeal joined together by a thread of silk and gold." to them endeavoring to throw npon them the re-

sponsibility of the blood that would be spilt in the reault of refneal.

Tha German States bordering on the Rhine are quiet, but the general insurrection is going on The Pruseiana have now advanced, and the atruggle has taken place at Manchive; the result is

unknown. England. In England there is nothing of interest and but little change in the state of business affairs.

The New York Journal of Commerce cal attention to the proposed Isthmua Rail Road route to the Pacific, and the surveys recently made. Reaults of survay, thus far, show the following

unexpected facilities for a rallroad, vis: Whole length from see to sea, not exceeding 64 m Summittlevel, under Curvatures, with no radius less than Grada for about 26 miles, from Atlantic to Chagres Rivar, nowhere exceeding (per

Motorials of stone and timber abundant, and of N. 75, Third atreet, between Jefferson and Market, good quality; and an excellent harbor of Navy Boy, | 12-tf aix milea distant from Chagres.

The cost of the road will be much less than was anticipeted. A Million Doilara lt la owned, wili

greater distance (say 36 miles out of 46) no grade will exceed 20 feet to the mile. Some of the grades on the Boston and Albany Raliroad are 83 feet.

TREES OF INDIA. - The grass tree which grows i India, it is thought, would flourish equally well in the middle States of this country. One of our missionaries to China, Rev. Mr. Mac Gowan, writes of the grass cloth:

"I would call your attention particularly to the seeds of the plant from which the fibre is obtained for manufacturing "grass cloth." At the request of the Agricultural Society of India, (at Calcutta,) I have drawn up as account of the article, which may be useful to those who may fael disposed to attempt its introduction into the United States. The report will probably appear in the Transactions of that Society for 1848—'49. In my opinion that soil and climate of the middle States are ampted to this plant. The ploth is expansive, owing to the tedious manuer of separating the fit may be presumed, however, that our "I would call your attention particularly to the

The following atatements of the weekly interments in the city of St. Louis, aince the lat of May, may aerve to show the progress of disease among us, end its rapid increase for the past three weeks. The whole number of interments as reported to the Register, were

For the week ending May 7,

Making 2,486 from the 1st of May to the 25th of une. Since the twenty-fifth, the mortality has certainty in no wise abated, but on the coetrary, there is reason to beliave it has ateadyly increased—one bundred and thirty deaths per day, et least, here taken place aince that time. Taken ing this estimate and the actual enmber reported above, and we have the frightfol list of three thousand one hundred and thirty-siz deaths is St. Louis

dru Roblin has not as yet been errested. Cholera GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. C. C. Evzers, Utica, N. Y. D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y.

stored to tranquility. There are upwards of 5000 D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange at., Buffalo, N. Y. citement existed in different parts of the country, and it is evident that the coespiracy of Paris axional is every town in France.

Hon. A. W. Graham, W. Garnett, Glasgow, Ky.
C. H. Barrett, Lexington, Kentucky.
J. B. Russell, Gazotte Office, Cincinnati, O.

DIANO-PORTES .- We have just received an inand La Fauvre and friends are about to retire.

It is reported that the Abbe Paloothe, private

Secretary to Cardinale Antoille, had arrived at 1 magnificant carved resewood 7 octava Piane Foite: extra finished very superior pla.n square tablet

2 round cornerad do 6 do do; 2 Gothic tablet resewood 6 octava Plane Forte, with moulded logs; 2 flush tablet rosewood 6 octave Plano-Fortes, with 4 plain square rosewood 6 octave Plano Portes, with moulded legs 1 moulded legs 1 finely finished mabogany 6 octava Plane-Forte 1 do do.

lle hes planned a system of railroads, underta-ken a system of primary instruction, and is dous encounter with the Hungarisas, Austrians volume of over five hundred pages. With Maps and Numerous tilustrations, axecuted on Wood in the ha

LYNCH'S DEAD SEA EXPEDITION,

Tomb of Absalom Jum'ah.

tempted in this country.

LARGE assortment of FLOORING, SHELVING, weather-boarding, plooning, &c.,

ILLUSTRATED STANDARD POETS THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE. (Collected by Himself.) THE ten volumes of the English Edition, complete in one handsome Svo. volume. It ustrated with several spiendid Steel Engravings, and a fine Portrait of the

eummons of a aurrender issued by Oudinot on the 11th. A breach was effected by the French in the ody, in brilliancy of Iancy, in warmth and depth of sen-The report led to the belief that the struggle was oriental romance, 'Lalta Rookh,' tha four tales to which and the framework which unites them have been com-

> A NEW, COMPLETE AND ELEGANT EDITION OF Including Oliver Neuman and ather Poems (none first Published.) TLLUSTRATED with Elegant Steel Engravings, and a fine Portrait. One handsome, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that this edition can hardly fall of finding a place in the library of every person fond of elegant literatura."—Eclectic Review.
>
> J. V. COWLING.

> NOTICE TO TAILORS. of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It la of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient

Cincinnati, January 20, 1849 .- tf. WOODKUFF & MeBKIDE PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

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NEEDHAM'S MARBLE YARD.

MAIN STREET NEAR NINTH.

I KEEP on hand for sale, at the lowest eash rates every description of Marble work. I will supply the trade with Vermont Marble at 75 cents per foot. Marble Mantlee from \$25 to \$100. Italian furniture at \$1 12\frac{1}{2}\$. Also the following articles wholesale and retail: Calcined Plaster of Paris, ground do. for manuring purposes White Sand, Marble Dust for Soda Water, Fire Brick, and Clay, Hydraulic Cement and common Lims. Per sons wanting any of the above articles, either for city consumption or sountry castom, can be supplied. Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

N. B. A large lot of Italian Marble Slobs just necely ed and for sale low.

myt9 d36/w

CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTRENTH STS.. LOUISVILLE, EY. WE are prepared to manufacture avery thing in ou-line, on terms as averable as any other establish cent in the West. The patronage of the public is solic

C. M. MARKENY

dasta and are veilding. New advocates are who arrived there by sea. It does not embrace cally juried our racks and we will certainly the numerous companies that have crossed the prairies, or gone by the Rio Grande, or other routes rough Mexico. The whole number of emigranta err.ved by A Challenge. From the Georgetown Herald. \$1,089,281. s the law of '33, and the right of

	Ounces.	Amount.
in foreign vessels	116,791	\$1,868,712 973,329
Total export	177,677}	2,812,010

Port San Francisco, April 1, 1819 A LAMENTABLE CONBEQUENCE. - We learn from thorersy as best calculated to elicit truth- wife of Rev. Thoe. J. Burrowa, who was tried ut we fearlessly and religiously dare you to the late term of Worcester county court for the " this way fair play, and a proper op- homicide of Bialiop, has become completely deranged since her husband's acquittal and return to his family at Cherlestown. She is now an inmete see under all the bright and illustrious lights of and fall discussion. But purloin them not

> counts of the ceremonies, festivities and sayings attendent upon the Induction of Jared Sperks, I. L. D., to the office of the president of Cambridge, to which he was chosen on the retirement of Mr. Everett.

Mr. Sparke replied becomin Iv. A chant, "Benedictne," was aung by the cholt. A Latin oration was then delivered, in an agree-

ner, by Mr. Sparks.
It occupies almost five columns.
After a closing prayer by Rev. Dr. Francis, the singing of a doxology and a benediction, the sud-

punster par exsellence of Naw England: Long Life old Harvardi Lo, her rushing train Greets a new sign board attretched across the plain;

While the bell rings—(and that the bell shall do Till Charles shall drop his worn-out channel through):
It gently hints to every ear that barks,
Here comes the engine—don't you see the Sparks?

arranged so as to form letters. FROM THE PACIFIC.-We are indebted to Henry Lareintree, Esq., of the U.S. Navy, who arrived here yesterday morning from the Pacific, via the lathmus. for Santiago de Chili papers of the 30th of

Squira Turner is one of the pro-slavery candidates in the county of Madison for the Convention. He nists in a public speech in the town of Richmond incily avowed that in no emergency would I allow personal feelings to heighten that excitement which, necessarily follows discussion of the aubthat I would not be allowed to apeak again in this county. The friends of Mr. Turner were said to

and said nothing to any one.
At Walden's muster, on the 14th of June, it was lurner, in violation of the agreement, took the

undawn, when it was concluded courteonsly on Oe the 15th I packed my carpet-bag, expecting to be absent from my family a week, intending to speak at Foxtown, the Grade, living and other places believe my return home. I arrived at Foxown about 1 o'clock. So soon as 1 got there, feeling very much exhausted by much traveling and spesking of late, I asked Curtis F. Burnam. sq., son of Thompson Bornam, the emancipation candidate for the convention, to speak in eny isual in a sbort speech; Mr. Turner followed in a read extracts from the celebrated articla in the True American, which was the ostensible cause of the mob of the 18th of August; he attributed the late stampede of the slaves of Fayette to the True American, he denonneed the Editora of the Louis-

usid I was mistaken, he hed only apoka an hour. I remarked I believed I had been mistaken in aub-

strecting the hours. Thomas Turner, his second

aon, then stepped up to my alde, menacingly, and

said I was mistaken, it was but one hour; the cries

'go on' continuing, I said nothing more.

I now begon to feel for the first time that the: was a concerted purpose to defume, allence, and, perhaps, assult me. I went into the room where

accord time that Runyon had attemated to relac a row with me. Cyrus Turaer, (the eldest son of S. Turner,) unniediately gave me the damn lie, and atrack me simultaceously.

Cyrus Turner and myself had haretofore been upon frisodly terms; I had not spoken to him that day; I did not address my Temarks to him; I therefore regarded not address my temarks to him; I therefore regarded him as following in the wake of Runyoo. I threw off my cloak and attempted to draw my halfe; C. Turner caught my hand, but I st length succeeded in drawing it. As quick as thought my hand was seleed by a third party; Turner then let me go, and commenced striking me feelily in the face with his fast, and the knife was wrested from my hand. I then struck Turner a violent blow on his left check with my right hand, which staggered him hash earliest the crowds whether he fell or not. I don't back against the crowd; whother he fell or not, I don't know. Being assalled from behind I turned, and seeing

by the ladies, was filled by ladies end gentlemen, the ladies striks, or did striks him in the ablomen with the devolute of a mother toward her only child, the evidence of a mother toward her only child, the evidence of the present of the day and become the chemplon of a mother renown apon his public coreer then any make renown apon his public coreer then any achieved without some punning. We quote a few apecimen lines from one of the poams distributed and out time of his life. He is of the dominant achieved without some punning. We quote a few apecimen lines from one of the poams distributed and out time is law. The infinamong the company—written by Dr. Holmes, the mitted that he did not. I know not who struck me—it is admitted on all hands, by friend and foe, that Alfred Turner, (coustn of Squire Turner,) struck ma several violent bows with a stick. Thomas Turner admits that he bursted three caps at me with a six barrel revolver, and was proceeding to fire on, when my friand Wm. Wilkerson threw him under the taile; whilst many others, whom I forbear to name at present, seemed to be alding and abelling. My friend Wistt Wilkerson was badly cut in the arm with a knife. I supposed for several days that I was stabbed in the right side, hear the back boas but it must have hear the result of a severe blow; I suf-

in the arm with a knife. I supposed for several days that I was stabled in the right side, hear the back bone, but it must have head the result of a severe blow; I suffered acute pain in my right shoulder, for mear ten days; this too was produced by severe blows.

It is probable I had as many friends on the ground as Turner, but they were paralled by surprise, whilst I must do my opponentathe justice to say that thay acted with a spead, concentration and energy worthy of a better cause and letter auctenss. After I was borne into the house, I could hear C. Turner's groans in another room; I asked what was his condition? I was told that he was not fatally woneded. I these sent him word "that I rejoiced that I had not given him a mortal wound;" ha returned for answer "that he had not stabbed me;" and I understood before his sleath imputed no blame to me.

Truth requires ma to say that thyrue Turner's iffa and character had lespared ms with the same respect which is felt him the citizens of Madison county generally.—Whilst I regret his death, nor upon his rests the responsibility of its pecessity.

Now in the third week i still limper and suffer from the wound, unable to have my bod mada up. In this condiolic Powers heve been ecting ell thie time on falae

"I do not wish for a new religion; a new cort
as of Cathelic creed has been invented abroad, and
h I desira that it may not be distributed into my
li ampire, because these incomiers we the worst

compelled to have recourse to him."

they have ren to two extremes-fenaticism and "We have always understood each other, and

been meda et Kowno."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

the dangar from the nee of opinm.

Chinese in the third century of onr ara were in possession of an ansesthetic agent, which they origin to fabrilona rumors. On the other hand the a. H. STEARNS. had employed in the same manner as we nee chloroform and ether, for producing insensi-Mituesota Territory. altuated between the 43d degree north latituda,

Evebody is hearty, hale and lively, no sick ness, -no disease-and no idlers-all acem busy and happy. Thay have everything good to eat and well cooked, and as fer as tha 46th degree north I found every 20 miles a comfortable cahie, 6000 men, and were beaten off. built within the last six months, tananted with smiling countecances who seem contented. I found some old settlers who have intermarried with the Indians, and have families growing up aroued them, and know how to cook and dress like Americans. I eet of thair cooking, aed found it good and healthy. There are many Indiena all along the streams, and we

fords some of the finest fish-tront in aband-

Missouri Republicon. A Mysterious Affair Probable Escape
19r. Coolidge,
Boston, Fidey, Juna 29. A despatch from Portland says that Dr

cional aight of a heerse heading the alow procesaion of a finneral train, would arrest the aympe rapid wheele soon bora her to a distance, but her acreains still echoed to the eer. Hurry-hura geliop te glut it again! Era the breath leeves the body, the shroud must be made, the coffin prepared—and the heart MAY STILL THEOR when the body is buried!—ISL Linis Organ.

We have been credibly informed that there is a constant trade in the kidnepping of negroes going un between Africa and Texas. Year before last, there were covern vessels, well loaded with negroes, brought from Africa; and landed neur the mouth of the San Barnard, and the negroes there sold. This black scheme should be looked into

luring the months of May and June .- New Era. AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. C. H. Dazw, Richmond, Va.

Rev. Ww. Gunn, Christianburg, Kv. op which were not taken notil hattered down by J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphie. BECENZA & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia.

> Brown & Williamson, Commercial Buildings, Suparior st., Cleveland, Ohio.

ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

t plain square do 6 do do. These Piano Fortes are sold at New York manufactu prices and ara warranted. Second hand Planos bought, exchanged, and re-(Always on hand (wholesale and retail) Musical Instruments of all kinds, Music Books, and the lar assortment of sheet Music to be found in the West, PETERS, WEBB & CO., Music and Hook Dealers, Next to Bank of Louisville.

July 7-tf

ARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPE

omest style.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS Masads, Christian Arabs of Kerak,

Dr. Freaman was successful in removing that poison from hur stomech, and saved her life. Some reports represent this whole the save in explanation of her strange con-Mr. Coote's band of thirty performers played in the duct, that she was so axtremaly overwhalmed brigada as destroyed. Others state 4000 deserted with fear of cholers, that she did not reflect upon and gone to the Magyare.

> Maxwell's old stand. CHAUNCEY CARPENTER. PLANING & WEATHER-BOARDING MILL. STEARNS & CO.

• • • This is tha first complete American edition of this standard poet, published in a handsoms and enduring form.
"Happiness of nature and felicity of genius are the The French used cajolery and threata, but the Romans sternly resisted all advances, and in the sun's beam. He exhausts by being inexhaustuble.—

The Poetical Works of Robert Southey, LL. D.;

quantities to supply the whola demand west of the Alle-ghanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothiers, &c., promptly attended to. RUSSELL & STRARNS.

Sign of the Big Plane, 63, Third Street, near Mets Louisville, Ky. Dec. 9-1y.

SUCCESSORS TO

retail at the lowast rates. Sapt. 9th, 1848.—tf. NEEDHAM'S MARBLE YARD.

NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY.

VANTED,—Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop lar Lumber. Aug. 6—tf. J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky.

Will attend promptly to any business out:
him—will act as A for the collection

The Fire of Drift Wood. [From Graham's Meg.z.u..] BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

We sat within the farm-house old, Whose windows, looking o'er the hay. Gave to the sea biceze, damp and cold, An easy entrance, night and day.

Not far away we saw the port-The strange, old-fashioned, silent town-The light house-the dismaniled fort-The woo len houses, quant and brown.

We sat and talked un'il the night Descending filled the little room; Our face, field from the sight, Our voices only broke the gloom.

We spake of many a transhed scene, Of what we once had thought and said, Of what had been, and might have been, And who was changed, and who was dead.

And all that fills the hearts of friends, When first they feel, with secret pain, Their lives henceforth have separate ende. And never can be one again. The first slight swerving of the heart.

Unat words are powerless to express, And leaves it still unsaid in part, Or say it in ton great excess. The very tones in which he spake

The leaves of memory seemed to make A mouraful rustling in the dark. Oft died the words upon cur lips, As suldenly, from out the fire Built of the wreck of stranded ships,

Had something strange, I could but mark:

An I as their splendor flashed and failed. We thought of wrecks upon the main,-Of ships dismasted, that were hailed, And sent no answer back again.

The flaines would leap, and then expire.

The gus'y blast-the fickering flames-All mingled vaguely in our speech, Until they made themselves a part

T c win lows, rattling in their frames-

Of fancies floating through the brain-The long lost ventures of the heart. That send no answers back skain,

O flames that glowed! O hearts that yearned! They were indeed too much akin-The drift-wood fire without that burned, Tao thoughts that burned and glowed within

The Poolish Biers.

AN EASTERN ALLEGORY. From Curzon's "V: Its to Monasterles in the Levast.

In the days of King Solomon, the son of David, who, by the virtue of his cabalistic seal, reigned supreme over genii as well as m;n, and who could speak the languages of animals of a ! ki .ds, all created beingwere subservient to his will. Now when the king wanted to travel, he made use for form. The carpet had the property of whose duty it was to : tiend upon the per-onthen took the four corners of the corpet. Ity and pride have been thy ruin. But now, and carried it with its contents where ver that a memorial may remain of the aervice where to lay his head; I thought of Christ door, very much frightened, but not at ell King Solomon desired. Once the King which thou didst render unto me, your passage way from the house. The stable in the wilderness, hungry and alone. was on a jo rney in the a r, carried upon his throne of ivory over the various nations crowns of feathers, that ye may walk un. and the grooms were more than a dozen in faithful to your convictions. of the earth. The rays of the sun poured harmed upon the earth," Now when the number, all drawn up in a line to receive bass were be inning to scorch his neck ceas d from the persecution of their race. 600 tenants, and you can ride thirty miles and should rs, when he saw a flock of vul- and from that time forth the family of the tures flying past. "O, vultures!" cried hoopoes have flourished and increased, and of the tenants of Lord Yarborough pay 1000 King Solomon, "come and fly between me have continued in peace even to the pre. and 1400 guineas a year rent, and several uncle. and the sun, and make a shadow with your | sent day." wings to protect me, for its tays are scorching my ne k and face." But the vulturer arswered, and said: "We are flying to the North, and your face is curned towards the

hoppies answered, and said, "O, King, cries. we are but little fowls, and we are not able | Can we wonder? Should any of us

tures as King Solomon had said.

Crowns of gold shall ye have but, be reserved conficence in return.

hold, thou art a foolish bird; and when the evil days shall come upon thes, and thou seest the folly of thy heart, teturn, here to me, and I will give thee help." So the ing of the hoopoes left the presence of King Solomon with a golden crown upon his head. And all the hoopoes had golden crowns; and they were exceeding proud and hanghiy. Moreover, they went down er in wood, meedow, pasture, gardens, parks by the lakes and the pools, and walked by and everything in a style of superior beauty and order." His house contains sleeping And the queen of the hoopoes gave herself airs, and sat upon a twig, and she refused A gallery of pictures one hundred feet long, to speak to the morops her cousin, and the ther birds who had been her friends, beause they were but vulgar birds, and she wore a crown of gold upon her head.

Now there was a certain fowler who set trap | for birds; and he put a piece of a broken mirror into his trap, and a hoopoe that went in to admire itself was caught .---And the fowler looked at it; and saw the tween two and 300,000 acres. "Of the in my forehead grew like the pressure of a shining crown upon ita head; so he wrung off its head, and took the crown to Issachar, the son of Jacob, the worker in metal, and he asked him what it was. So Issachar, the son of Ja ob, said, "It is a crown of brass." And he gave the fowler a quarter five race horses in the atable, and a groom found any more to bring them to him, and splendid birds—fish ponds—grottos, &c. to tell no man thereof. So the fowler a jeweler, and he showed him several of the did nobleman's seat in the Kingdom. His told him that they were of pure gold; and one or more specimens of every tree that

'Now when the value of these crowns nin is were filled with sorrow and dismay. and before long few were left to bewail letters of Mr. Colman. heir cruel destiny. At last, flying by an account of several noblemen whose ancruel income varied from £100,000 to his conveyance, of a c rpet of a square tes, the unhap, y king of the hoopoes went nual income varied from £100,000 to extending itself to a sufficient size to carry and before the steps of the golden throne, a whole arm, with the tests and baggage; and with tears and groans related the mis-

down upon his head, and he had nothing fowlers saw that the hoopoes no longer the company." Lord Yarborough has more to protect him form its heat. The fiery wore crowns of gild upon their heads, they than 60,000 acres in his plantation-he has

Something can be done with a child from South. We desire to continue on our way; a very carly period of existence. For inwe will not turn back on our flight, in ither evil, if we abstain from administering dain. we will not turn back on our flight, in ither will we fly above your throne to protect you from the sin, allhough its ra s may be scorching your neck and lace." Thin King Solomon lifted up his voice and said, "Cursed be ye, O, vultures!—and because ye will not obey the commands of your loid, who rules over the whole world. your loid, who rules over the whole world, too much consequence to the idea of keep the feathers of your necks shall fall off; and the heat of the sun, and the cold of them a virtue. If, however, it appear really The Duke has more than forty race hornes, the winter, and the keenness of the wind, desirable to stop the crying of an infant, and sixty grooms and hostlers. His salmon and the beating of the r in shall fall upon the best way is to produce a diversion in fishery at the Gordon Castle used to be let your rebellious necks, which shall not be his mind. Create some novelty ebout or for £10,000, and now lets for £7000 per protected with feathers like the necks of hefore him, and if it be sufficient to give a annum, or \$35,000. other birds. And whereas, you have hith new turn to his feelings, he will become crto fared delicately, henceforward ye shall what is called 'good' immediately. This eat carrion and feed upon offal; and your is a cheep way of effecting the object, and race shall be impure till the end of the it can be attended by no imaginable bad world." And it was done unto the vul. consequences. It must be remarked, howlever, th t we-that is, grown-up people-'Now it fell out that there was a flock of are outselves the causes of much avoidable hoopoes flying past: and the King cried ou: squalling among the young. A child is to the n, and said, "O, hoopoes! come and looking at something, or is enjoying himself fly between me and the sun, that I may be in some little sport with a companion; protected from its rays by the shadow of from fondness or some other cause, we your wings." Whereupon the king of the snatch him up of a sudden in our arms; he

to affind much ahade; but we will gather like to he whipped up from a dinner table grandeur." our nation toge her, and by our numbers in the midst of a up, or from a concert we will make up for our small size." So room when Jenny Lind is enchanting all the hoopoes gathered together, and, flying ear-? Undoubtedly, it is injustice to a of diemonds, Mr. C. remarks-"The Duin a cloud over the throne of the King, child to treat him thus, not to speak of the chess of Roxburgh, whom I do not know, they sheltered him from the rays of the worse injustice of punishing him in such appeared most splendidly; and well she circumstances for crying. He is entitled might, as the annual income of the Duke When the journey was over, and King to have all his will consulted before we Solomon sat upon his golden throne, in his snatch him away merely for our own palare of ivory, whereof the doors were amusement. Should it be necessary to inemerald, on I the windows of diam nds, terfers with his emusements, or put a stop wealthiest men, whose entire estate is equal I rger even that the diamond of Jemshid, to them, use diversion and kind words, by to the income of this nobleman, fur a single he comman ed that the king of the hoopoes way of softening matters, and we shall year. should stand before his feet. "Now," said probably have nothing to complain of. In the eyes of these nobleman, our 'mer-King Solomon, "for the service that thou Our ancestors were severe with children. chant princes' must appear to be a set of and thy race have rendered, and the o'e. There used to be some terrible maxims beggarly fellows. The comparative estidience thou hast shown to the King, thy about maintaining awe, and breaking or lord and master, what shall be done unto bending the will. Corporal correction was mark of John Jacob Astor, of New York, thee, O, he poe? and what shall be given abundantly resorted to. The direct result who is reported to have said, that riches are to the hoopoes of the race, for a me norial of the system of terror was to produce hab: not essential to happiness, and that he who wife very often, Newman, said I once. and a reward?" Now the king of the i'a of falsehood and barbariam for there is had only \$500,000, was as well off as If hospoes was confused with the great honor no child who will not tell it lie if afraid of ha were a rich man. of standing before the feet of the King; and punishment on letting out the truth, and the Mr. Colman's accounts of the poverty making his obeisance, and laying his right beating he gets only serves as an example and misery of Ireland are not surprising.—claw up in his heart, he said, "O. King, of violence for his own conduct towards." Too many years we have heard this story claw up in his heart, he said, "O. King, of violence for his own conduct towards live forever! Let a day he given to the servent to consider with his queen and his connecliors when it shall be that the king an improvement. An excess in this direct in more possession of his bed. The shall give unto us for a reward." And is not so much kind. It is not so much kind.

they should ask of the King for a reward; and he called together his council, and they sat upon a tree, and they each of them destine I a different thing. Some wished for a long tail; some wished to be as large feathers; some wished to be as large as child, to refuse what is so asked. If they ostriches; some wished for one thing, and do, they lie so plainly in error, that little little. London is monatrously immense, with prosome for another: and they d bat d till the can be needed be and a calm expression of 000, or two millions of dollars. going down of the sun, but they could not opinion on the subject. They will be less agree together. Then the queen took the likely to refuse a second time.

prevailed; nort the king of the hoopoes pre- education to the child. If a child is brought ented himself before the throne of Solo to a family table, he should be ellowed to should wear gulden crowns upon their learn to converse. It is both surprising and heads. Then Solomon said, "Hast thou gratifying to observe how soon children have done it; for I think on that subject considered well what it is thou desirest?" work up to the standard of their parents' could write as not many have done. At d the hoopoe said, "I have considered attainments, and how beautifully they repay well, and we desire to have golden crowns the openness and confidence with which pen our heads." So Solomon replied, they are treated, by reposing the most un-

of several of the noblemen of Great Britain:

Althorpe, the residence of Earl Spencer, cause unable to pay for it. consists of 10,000 acres, "all lying togethcontains many of the works of the first

library in the world. The Duke of Richmond's home farm He has a summer retreat in Scotland of be-

The annual income of tha Duke of De. caught some more hoopoes, and sold their vonehire, the proprietor of Chatsworth, is them. Besides, I am happy now. And caught some more noopoes, and soid thetr said to be \$200,000, or one million of now our souls, yours and mine, have found one day he met another man who was a dollara. This is said to be the most splenoopoes' crowns. Whereupon the jeweler arboretum, covering many acres, contains have, and been alonee gave the fowler a talent of gold for four can be acclimated—the kitchen garden covers 12 acres-a conservatory, 387 feet long, 117 wide, 67 high, with a carriagewas known, the same of them got abroad, and in all the land of Israel was heard the 7500 square seet of glass, and warmed with twan; of bows and the whirling of slings; bird-lime was made in every town; and the miles. The fountain at Chatsworth throws men of like sufferings with my own.

Marham—True saints and true h price of traps rose in the market, so that the fortunes of the trap-makers increased.

Not a hoopoo could show its head but it

True saints and true heroes.

Marham—True saints and true heroes.

But now, Oliver, tell me, were you never the Duke owns 3,500 acres, and 96,000 in Derbyshire. For a minute description of Aubin—No, uncle not for a moment. was slain or taken captive, and the days of these sumptuous residences, and a full acthe hoopoes were numbered. Then their count of their interior arrangements, atyle of living, &c., the reader is referred to the

On page 108, Vol. I., Mr. Colman gives o the court of King Solomon, and atood £150,000, that is from \$500,000 to crowns of gold shall be changed into presented ail the nea ness of a house parlor. in a direct line, upon his estate. "Many with you? of them live like noblemen, keeping their dogs, horses, carriages, and servants in liv- found you with, you must have been in dread

ing. &c., Mr. Colmen says-"The service. at dinner, was always silver or gold through-

tablishment at Tredegar, vol. 1, p. 293.— was mine again, gloriously. Then let him turn to the account of Wo. burn Abbey, p. 310, the residence of the Duke of Bedford, which, says Mr. C., "in its magnificence distances anything I have yet seen, and, next to the royal palace, may be considered the acme of elegance and

After alluding to a court hall, at which one lady wore £60,000, or \$300,000 worth is stated to be £300,000.

Upon this point these statements may suffice. There are very, very few of our

The Soul-A Dialogue.

Aubin-For some time I have wished to mon, and desired of him that all hoopers join the family conversa ion, that he may write a book on the immortality of the soul, and if I had been well enough, I should have done it; for I think on that subject I have been without a friend in the world. And that is a state in which a man knows And that is a state in which a man knows rob it whilst he was in possession. That apcs, called Abelerik, similar to the Cercoto the Assembly at its late meeting, it does, his soul craves God, in such a way as that elmost he is seen in the clouds, and felt in the air, and in the coming of thoughts into We find to a digest of Mr. Colman's recent the mind. I have known the want of food, book on Europe, prepared for the Boston Trans- and, one whole winter, the want of warm cript, some interesting particulats of the wealth clothing; and I have known what it is to need medical help, and not to have it, be-Marham-Have you?

Aubin-Yes, I have. And in such cirstances, I know that life looks quite another thing to what it does to a man at ease. Marham-Poor Oliver! life must have

looked stern to you, very stern. Aubin-For a while it did, and then i grew sublime; for I saw God in it all. And, masters. His library comprises more than besides, there is in the soul an instinct of 50,000 volumes, and is said to be the finest her having been made for a fore-ordained end, of her having been created for a special purpose, which only she herself can answer. (Goodwood) consists of 23,000 acrea. His and not any one other out of a hundred milwhole domain at Goodwood is 40,000 acres. Iion other souls. So the more lonely I was, and the poorer, and the more the pain beauty and magnificence of this establish- crown of thorns, and the more I was an exment," says Mr. Colman, "I cannot give ception among men, so much the more I was you any adequate idea"—extensive parks, persuaded of having a destiny of my own, through which you ride for miles and miles; and a peculiar one. And I said to myself, herds of deer, sheep and cattle-twenty- "What I am to be, I can suffer for, and I will." So as my lot in life grew strange, of a shekel fir it, and desired him, if he for each—an aviary, filled with a variety of I had a trembling joy in it for the sake of what I thought must spiritually come of it. But, dear uncle! those tears,-I cannot bear one another.

Marham-But to have suffered as you Aubin-Lonely I never was indeed I was not.

Marham-For God was with you. And do believe he was. Aubin-And so were the souls of many saints, and heroes, and noble thinkers,-

Marham -- True saints and true heroes.

Aubin-No, uncle, not for a moment. Marham-If you had flattered a little, or been less nobly scrupulous, your genius would have been acknowledged and well paid very soon. No doubt you felt this; and was not it ever a temptation?

Aubin-No, uncle. Marham-My noble boy! And you sat down so long to poor food, and scanty, per-

Aubin-But I ate it, like the sacrament, hut at other times it could be reduced to us to be only large enough for the su port of the royal throne, and of those intuities.

In a time the sacrament, number of hunters, &c., &c., and adds—in a high communion of soul. For somether royal throne, and of those intuities.

Aubin—But I ate it, like the sacrament, in a high communion of soul. For somether royal throne, and of those intuities.

Lordship, and his guests were always invited.

Tasso, and others like him. And I thought Tasso, and others like him. And I thought Behold, did I not warn thee of thy folly to accompany him, at nine o'clock precise of one who was so holy, the priests could played him false. It was so heavily loadof the sovereign. Four genits of the air in desiring to have crowns of gold? Vani. ly, in the evening, to visit the stables. not understand him, and who was therefore then took the four corners of the corpet. Ty and pride have been thy ruin. But now, which were reached by a covered where to lay his head; I thought of Christ

> Marham-And in that way you held Aubin-Yes.

> Marham - And yet, -am I right, Oliver? Surely I must be, for you are young still. And was not a home sometimes a hope Aubin-Ard so a temptation? No.

Marham-But with such prospects as

of starvation. an not an unlikely thing for Aubin-One while I had that fear; but made an Ode to the Poor-house, and then I was not efraid of poverty any more,

Marham-What do you mean? Aubin-And I was the better man, besides. I mean, that I mede up my mind to for the morning in great trepidation, having, die in rags and want, and then I was not for safety, perched himself upon a atool, afraid of doing no. And as soon as there was nothing in this world that could frighten me, et once, with eese of mind, goodness

grew easier with me, Marham-Ease of mind! But I think I can guess at what you mean. God became every thing to you, as the world grew

Aulin-But the world never did become nothing to me; for always, even from the middle of a city, it felt great and wonderful If the reader is desirous of knowing about me; but when no temporal good could something of the style of surpassing splencome of it to me, then the eternal meaning labor occasionally hired, cultivated a small bor's schoolmaster; till at length a rude visof their long runners, which take root at differwith his 500 tenants around him, he will be The more I felt the world was not mine at alundantly gratified, by turning to Mr. Col- all, and could not be, the more blessedly I man's account of Sir Charles Morgan's estielt it was God'i; and so, another way, it

The Rainbow.

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. My heart lesps up when I behold A rainbow in the sky; So was it when my tife began. So is it now I um a man: So be it when I shall grow old. Or let me die! The child is father of the man: And I could wish my days to be Bound each to each by natural picty.

> Songs of Prespecity. . FROM THE CHINESE.

Where spades grow bright, and idle swords grow Where jails are empty, and where barns are full; Where church paths are with frequent feet out.

Law court yards weedy, slient and forlorn; Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride; Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied; Where these signs are, they ofearly indicate A happy people and well governed state,

A Lesson for those who Scold. 'And I dare say you have scolded your Old Newman looked down, and his wife looked up to reply-

A French traveler thus contrasts Lon- down for myself in relation to such matters: don end Paris: In the former, life is within 1. To hear as little as possible whatever digious esteblishments of shopkeepers and am absolutely forced to it. an excessive'y luxurious aristocracy; Parie 3. Never to drink in the spirit of one A contemporary gives the following as a is graceful in details, various in its aspects, who circulates an evil report.

king of the hopoe apart and said to him, 'My dear lord and husband, listen to my words; and as we have preserved the head of King Solomon, let us ask for crowns of gold on our heads, that we may be superior to all other birds." And the words of the united the princesses her daughters which is according to the parent, but it was not the princesses her daughters. Then the queen and the princesses her daughters who circulates an evil report.

A contemporary gives the following as a list graceful in details, various in its aspects, he con as their understanding fits them for blowing as a list graceful in details, various in its aspects, and very much inclined to gypseying.

A contemporary gives the following as a list graceful in details, various in its aspects, and very much inclined to gypseying.

A contemporary gives the following as a list graceful in details, various in its aspects, who circulates an evil report.

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A contemporary five the head, the contemporary for such intercommunion, children should be greated to gypseying.

It is curious to note the old sen-margins of your sight hand; the unkindness which is expressed towards of the unkindness which is expressed t

Mr. Boreas narrated to me, during our

Lite in Anstralia

to himself, he saw no signs of the bush-

ranger, and addressed himself to look for

jumped out, no little alarmed.

vice of his friends, an investment in Morri-

son's pills; but the speculation did not an-

dulla; and, when her spleen was particu-

larly excited, and vexation stopped her ut-

drinkings."-Rambles and Observations

Free and Ensy Hpositality.

The hospitalities of all settlers in the

in Nem South Wales.

Apre on the Sheres of the White Mile. The vessels (says Werne) not being oble ride, the following anecdote. Up the counto reach the dry lend, owing to the shore, try was a store which had been frequently in order to take a survey of the country and robbed by bush-rangers. At length the to make a shooting excursion. I could ucate their children. Their General As owner hired an old sergeant to take charge not, however, make up my mind to use my recommended tast year, that each Pres of it, who declared, with many ferocious gun, the only animals in the neighborhood should establish parochial schools and asseverations, that no bush-rangers should I could shoot being white-grey long-tailed mies within its borders, and by the repeat he might be enabled to keep his word, he pithecus Sabacus, but more ailver-gray, that seventy-six primary schools, and provided himself with a fearful army of and far larger. I had shot such an one on academies have already been put in one fire-arms, which he arranged in convenient a former occasion, and the mortally woundpositions about the store; so that, in what ed animal had, by his similarity to a human ever part of it he might chance to be when being and his piteous gestures, excited my a considerable lacrease in the number of these logical students preparing to the enemy appeared, he might be able to compassion so much that I determined nev. lay his hand on a weapon, and be thus ale er to kill another. Mr. Arnoud, on the ways ready for action. But he placed his contrary, took a peculiar pleasure in chief dependence on a large blunderbuss, watching the wounded monkeys which fell crease, or to some leaccuracy of the report, is which he loaded so heavily, that, like a by his shot, because in the egonies of which he loaded so thereby, gun charged with grape and cannister, it was calculated to scatter destruction amongst a whole army of assailants. Day affecting to see how the mother apes precipation after day elapsed, and no enemy appeared.

Ideath, the roof of their mouths because the set of a dying men. It was affecting to see how the mother apes precipation affecting to see how the mother apes precipation affecting to see how the mother apes precipation affecting to see how from the old sunitated themselves down from th terror his name and mighty preparations fore our feet, behind the high branches, and darted round the corner until another mahad inspired, and to venture on a few niolignant ball reached them from behind. dest wishes that they would come, in order that they might see what they should see. whereupon they let their young fall from their arms, but the little creatures clung It chanced, one fine day, that a young fellow came to the store, and requested perfirmly to the old one by running, climbing, mission to light his pipe at the fire. This and apringing under her belly. They live the sergeant, who was tolerably amiable together in families of several hundreds, when his bristles were stroked the right and their territory is very limited even in 1604 churches, 200,000 communicants, and a way, immediately granted, and the young the forest, as I myself subsequently ascerman proceeded toward the fire, but sudden- tained. Although they fear the water, very ly turned round, and, seizing the sergeant much; and do not swim voluntarily, yet by the throat, put a pistol to his head, say they always fied for security, to the high knowledge of English. Lately they have form. ing, 'Now, my old man-of-war, speak a branches hanging over the stream, and of ed themselves into an association for their mu. word or move a finger, and your hour is ten fell in, wheteupon they, in apite of imcome. Deliver up the keys; right about minent danger, carefully wiped their faces face, double quick, march!' This was a and tried to get the water out of their ears try. The number of German in this country. face, double quick, march!' This was a dreadful situation for the old boaster, and before they climbed up into the trees. Such states is about two millions, and is rapidly inhe heartily wished that an earthquake, or a republic of apes is really a droll sight, creasing. The most strenuous efforts should something very dreadful, would happen, to coaxing, caressing, and combing each other, be put torth in their behalf by evangelical churchsave him from being the jest of the neigh. plundering, fitting, and tugging one another dista are doing and intended in the method of the neigh. borhood. Now it chanced that the keys by the ears, and, during all theses impor- Journal. were in en inner room, the door of which lant concerns, hastening every moment would only partly open, in consequence of down to the river, where, however, they a heavy box being behind it, and only satisfy themselves with a hurried draught one men at a time could enter. The bush- in order that they may not be devoured by ranger foolishly went in first, insteed of the crocodiles constantly keeping watch driving the old man before him, and thus there. The monkeys on board our vessels formed church in that country have tested as the latter had an opportunity of whipping and being fastened, turned restless at the offered endowment from the government, preto the place where his beloved blunderbuss sight of the jolly free life, and at the clahung. He quickly seized it, and, tremb. mor of their brethren in the trees, - Werne's their poverty. ing with anxiety and impatience, waited Expedition up the White Nile. the re-appearance of his foe. His destined

The Worth of a Great Serrew. victim soon presented himself, and the ser-The course of a great sorrow is commongeant presented, took aim, and fired; and place enough, a thing of every day. There what an explosion took place! Pots, pans, a the wild incredulity and the unreal compannikins, saucepans, utensils, matters, and posure, half-stupor, half excitement; there is 12,400,000. Accordingly, the proportion of the struggle, more or less vehement, of the our population belonging to these courches was posure, half-stupor, half excitement; there is things (as a word-stringing lawyer would say) came rattling down. The sergeant will against the adverse power which is lawas stunned for a time. When he came coring to subdue it; the defeat and the victory, the brave effort, the helpless surrender, Accordingly, the proportion of our people acw There are prayers, such as that prayer which belonging to those churches is more than one. the divers particles into which he doubted was wrung from the agony of a great heart, sigth. was wrung from the agony of a great heart, and which is the voice of a new grief for all time, "Lord, thou hast permitted it, there it, there as been an increase in the proportion of our people-professing piety, of more than 33 per cent. within these twenty years. Were not that he was certainly blown. But no signs could he find of human remains; and, after cudgelling his brains in sore perplexifore I submit with all my strength." There the proportion now the str s the heavy weariness, and the aching re- the number would be 1,533,000, Instead of signation, and the utter weakness, and the 2,845,000. That is, the increase of Church ed that it had kicked violently, end the deep solemn calm, and the holy strength, of our population, but gained upon it to the and the melancholy peace so sweet in the amount of more than a mill midst of bitterness, when the vision of heaven draws upon those eyes which are too blind at last beginning to learn that "the Sabbuth wis with tears to see eny longer the beauty of unade for man," and that neither the secular hurt. My companion also told me, that, one night, after he (Mr. Boreas) had retired earth; there is the slow painful return to old nor the religious interests of a ustion can procto his bed in his hut, he became conscious habits and ways, the endeavor, now feeble, that some reptile was his bed-fellow. He habits and ways, the endeavor, now feeble, now rigorous, and gradual interrupted sucof Public Works, in France, to all the agents of fancied he felt it moving, and quickly cess, the shuddering recurrence of familiar the government establishments, commending images and a sociated sounds, and the final them to give their workmen a week y day of embers were still alive on the hearth, but closing up of a memory into the heart's inhe could find no candle, and was obliged to most temple, where it dwells and lives for- of their religion, and to accure to them one say be content with a spill, formed of a piece ever, which the world calls forgetfulness, or in every seven for the sweets of domestic interof paper, which he twisted up. This he succeeded in lighting, after puffing, on his at least recevery. And the mourner goes coorse. - Observer. knees at the dring embers, and antiving to fill his eyes and mouth with the ashes. back again to the outer world and common life, like one who has had a fever and is in He then seized a tomahawk, end, on raishealth again, though somewhat wan and lelsure, this dispensation of rest will be doubly feeble, and needing more than heretofore to welcomed by the large class of over-worked laing his pillow, discovered a black snake under it. He had but time to make one be cared for and considered. Sorrows are borers. blow at it, when his spill was burned out, the pulses of spiritual life; after each beat we pause only that we may gather strength and he was left in darkness. He had no means of getting another light, and waited

for the next .- Seven Tales by Seven Au COURTESY .- Shall courtesy be done only like a crouching homunculus, with his to the rich, and only by the rich; in goodknees carefully drawn up to his chin. At breeding, which differs, if at all, from highdaylight, he searched for his dangerous bed-breeding, only as it gracefully remembers-within the margin of the pond, according to the fellow, but without success; however, after the rights of others, rather than gracefully depth necessary to be filled in, and then place he hed lighted his fire, and it began to insists on its own rights, I discern no speblaze up, the snake made its appearance, cial connection with wealth and birth; but with a view of enjoying the heat, and he rather that it lies in human nature itself, had the satisfaction of destroying it. The and is due from all men toward all men. them peat or bog earth, to the depth of these settler whom I have introduced rented a Of a truth, were your schoolmaster at his laches above, and soven 'nches below, the sarsmall spot of land, on which he built a post, and worth anything when there, this, face of the water. house at the expense of ten pounds; and, with so much else, would be reformed. In such a situation, the piente grow recommendation and if a few be planted, they will entirely cover farm and a little garden. He had, more- aged, unmannered Peasant could no more ent points. From a very small space, a large over an interest in the cattle located at the se met with, than a Peasant unacquainted station we visited together; and, altogether with botanical Physiology, or who felt not bly regular crop, scarcely affected by the state the colony, he brought with him, by the ad- ven, -Tho. Carlyle.

Office of Old Age. swer, and the pills are still on sale. His Is your eyesight dinnier? Then the have occurred, where the pear tree has grown rather boisterous manner, and the tribe of ls your hearing duller? Then it is just as ficiency of dispreportion of some ingredient in ficiency of dispressions. the indignation of the housekeeyer at Ullathough you were always where loud voices the soil, or by the exhaustion of certain portions and footsteps ought not to be heard. Is existing perhaps scantily at first. The fruit your temper not as merry as it was once? said the wood differing in delicacy or suscepti-Then it is more solemn; so that round you why the tree will often grow well, while the terance, ahe invariably began to dust and rub, with great energy, an old brass warming-pan that had accompanied her from De-vonshire, and for which she entertained e peculiar regard, an a precious relic of hy. us like daily dwellers in the house of the trenes, say a foot and a half deep and three er gone days. Whatever a female emigrant Lard; and a mortal sickness does this, some. four feet wide, and filling the space thus made leaves behind her in the old country, she rarely forgets her warming-pan; which, in some manner, is always associated in her vice, and our own hearts that have to make ground or crushed bones. This should be done the music triumphant, or else like a dirge.

And the sermon is preached to us by conscience from some text taken out of the book of our remembrance. While to it all mind with domestic comfort and social teaof our remembrance. While to it all, amen bly of no essential advantage. - Albany Cultihas to be said by ourselves; and when it is reter. bush (and, on the south coast of Sydney, I heaven, and joy among the angels.—Mount. on this fact, that most of their juxurisat callisaid gladly, then there is an echo to it in should say, "the bush" commenced at the ford's Euthanasy.

Shoalhaven) are gladly extended to all comers; who, indeed, receive them, not as Poverty came to me, and she said, "I a favor, but as a matter of course. If the must dwell with thee." And while I held Never to signify—and if he has I de- settler happens to be out, the traveler takes the door of my room half open, she was hid. possession; and makes himself as comforta. count and ragged, and her voice was hourse. lime, shell fish, coprollies, and super phesphala shall give unto us for a rewerd." And is shall be that the fing Soloaton said, "Be it so." And is was so.

But the king of the hoopees flow needs and he went to hie queen, who was a dain as the told her what had happen and he told her what had happen and he told her what had happen and he went to hie queen, and he told her what had happen and he went to he could not excel. 'How can a wite min moved and house bonnie Dundes—are rather into would, however, be as faisl as one of and Dundes—bonnie Dundes—are rather world could not excel. 'How can a wite min moved and he went to he good man, who has been working for her and her little ones all the day! It may do for a man to be peevish, for it is he who bears the crosses of the world, but the report of the house and he told her what had happen and he was a dain and he told her what had happen and he was a dain and he told her good man, w LISTENING TO EVIL REPORTS.—The in medals, and stars, and crowns, and in its most auitable locality, that the profit of fruit onger I live, the more I feel the importance such character as gets itself talked of and growing will be found to consist. of adhering to the rule which I have laid apparelled in purple and fine linen. Cure for Distributes in Dogs. Take as much Mountford's Euthanasy.

For the second childhood of a saint is the ettrly infancy of a happy immortality, it to fail.—American Farmer. as we believe.—Mountford's Euthanasy.

SUPERIORITY OF WOMAN. -- According to

PRESSYTERIAN EDUCATION. The Pan ane have set themselves seriously at wark

CATROLIC CLERGY .- According to the Cathe. ite Herald, there has been, during the last year, logical students preparing for Holy Orders in the Roman chorch in the United States. Last year the number reported was 217; this year it is 267. Whether this is owing to an actual inparative number of cierical students in each di-

THE LUTHERANS .- There are in the United States thirty synods of the Latheran charch five of which are in Pennsylvania. The first synod, the synod of Pennsylvania, was evablished in 1747; the next, the synod of New York, in 1785; and the third, the syand of North Caroline, to 1802. Of the thirty aynode, fifteen only are connected with the General Synod. The whole embraces 663 ministen, population of 1,000,000.

GERMANS IN AMERICA.—'t here see in the Obio Conference alone forty-three German Metho dist preachers. Most of them have rome

ANTI-CHURCH-AND-STATE IN HUNGAST .- Rev. Mr. Smith, one of the missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland, recently returned from Hungary, clates that the ministers of the Referring liberty to state support, notwithstanding

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS-In 1999. published atatistics informed as that there were about 1,030,000 persons connected with the following churches la the United States: the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopalian, Dutch Reformed, Luthersn and Moravian. Our population was not far from not quite one-tweifth

In 1849, the reports of the same churches give 2,845,000 as the number of their members.

members has not only kept up with the increase

SABBATH IN FRANCE.-The French people are per without this institution. A circular has rest; and assigning as his reason, that he wither the workmen to have time to observe the cut es

As Sunday is generally abserved to France,

AGRICULTURAL.

From th American Agric sturist. CELTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY .- Wherever the culture of this plant, which will continue

quantity of cranberries may be gathered. When rubbed on very well. When he arrived in that the clod he broke was created in hea- of the weather, and are not subject to attack from insects.

> RENOVATING PEAR TREES. - Frequent cases bility, as well as in composition, is the reason

valed crops are produced by the presence, or ap-

turpeth mineral as will lie on a five-penny bit, make it in a pill or two, with butter, and give the dog; it will cause him to vomit, and cars him. This I have done often, and never knew

Ariatotle once gave alms to a very wicked men who was in distress. On being reproached for so doing, he said, "I pity not his character, but the man."

VALUE OF EDUCATION .- If a man empties his purse into his head, no one can take it from him.—Dr. Ficaklin.

Somebody saye Doctors differ. This may be the sase, and it may not be; but we believe there is